The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,623 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
M SIAM	2011	800	R. F. Briscoe	5th Mar.
L NUBIA	3536	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
M SIAM	2736	800	W. J. Webber	19th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Beaton	26th "
M AUSTRALIA	3664	600	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	2497	(650)	L. H. Moule	9th "
M ARABIA	3438	500	W. J. Nevins	16th "
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd "
M MIRZAPORE	3637	600	R. Harvey	30th "
L HYDASPES	3304	500	G. Butvicher	7th May
M GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	14th "
L SURAT	3112	550	R. G. Murray	21st "
			TUESDAY.	
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
L ANCONA	3126	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
SURAT	3112	550	R. G. Murray	5th March.
ANCONA	3126	600	S. F. Cole	19th "
PEKIN	3630	650	A. Symons	2nd April.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, February 23, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 9th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 350, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will sail from Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	550	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	550	1st April 1886
MANILLA	5,000	550	1st May 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd Mar.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Medici	3,500	550	16th "
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	C. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd March

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Feb. 16, 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

On

	Capts.	Tons.	H.P.	or about
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2700	400	4th Mar.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th February, 1886.

SHIPS-BINOCULARS,
NIGHT-GLASSES,
of extraordinary power and large fields
BY D. MCGREGOR and CO.
A fine selection on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTICE.

FROM THIS DATE the BUSINESS of the undersigned will be CONDUCTED in the name of DRENNAN & Co.

J. M. DRENNAN.

1st March, 1886.

MR. F. L. MAGUIRE is ADMITTED a PARTNER in our firm from THIS DATE.

DRENNAN & CO.

Bombay, 1st March, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE CONTRACT for PROVISIONING H.M.'s COMMON JAIL and also the GOVERNMENT FEMALE WORKHOUSE, Bombay, for the year 1886-87, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of H. M.'s Common Jail, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of March 1886, at 11 a.m.

The conditions of the sale and all other information in connection therewith can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

A. G. MACKENZIE, Superintendent,
H. M.'s Common Jail, and Governor of the Government Female Workhouse.

Bombay, 25th February 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,700 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER, under three separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay.

The specifications and forms of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independent of each other.

No Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and delivered at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 p.m. (Gun-fired), on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th February, 1886.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th March, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 8th March, (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd March, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st March, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.	a.
Bath Metal Scale, in Japanned Case, Rs. 2-8 and	2	12
Bath Enamel Tube, in Copper Case	4	8
House on Boxwood, Fahr. and Cent. graduations ... Re. 1-8 and	4	8
Kew Observatory Pattern, in Copper Case	9	0
Pocket, in Revolving German-Silver Case. Rs. 6-8 and	7	8
Chemical Fahr. Scale	5	8
" Fahr. and Cent.	7	0
Ice Machine, per pair, in case	6	0
Self-Registering, Max. and Min., on Oak, per pair ... Rs. 12-8 and	30	0
Self-Registering, Max. and Min., in Mahogany Case ... Rs. 18-0 and	25	0
Six's Max. and Min., Combined, in Japanned Case with Magnet	8	0

MAGNETIC COMPASSES.

In Round Brass Cases, with Stop. Rs. 3-8, Rs. 4-0,	4	8
In Round Electrum ... Rs. 4-0, Rs. 4-8	5	8
Square Mahogany Cases, with Stops	3	0
Watch-Shaped Metal Pocket Cases	6	0
Round Leather Case, Needle on Agate Cap	4	0
Symon's Patent Card Dials, in square Mahogany Case	6	0
Universal, alterable from Floating to Needle Compass ... Rs. 12-8 and Rs.	20	0
Charm Compasses, 15-Carat Gold	7	8

MAGNETIC SUNDIALS.

Pocket Size, with Agate Cap	4	8
" " with Stop	5	12
" " " in bronzed metal case	6	12
Universal, for any position north or south of the Line ... Rs. 25-0 and	55	0

HYDROMETER.

MASON'S STANDARD, Metal Scale, mounted on oak board for suspension	27	0

RAIN GAUGES.

COMPLETE with Copper Funnel, Receiver and Glass Measure, graduated to 100ths of an inch, each	10	8
Spare Glass Measures for above, each	5	0

RADIOMETERS.

CROOKE'S PATTERN, of perfect finish, each	11	0

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

EXTREMELY SENSITIVE, with circular Thermometer	4	0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, 12th March, at 5-45 p. m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

February 20, 1886.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 8 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1885, WILL BE PAID to Registered Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at the Offices, No. 9 Elphinstone Circle.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 19th February, 1886.

AT TONG WAH & Co., the best and cheapest CHINESE HOUSE in INDIA, can be had a large variety of superior CHINA TEAS, CHINESE CURIOSITIES of every description, CHINESE SILK CLOTH, &c., &c.

AN EARLY TRIAL SOLICITED.

No. 42, Kalbadevi-road.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of a GODOWN at Byculla. Plans and Specification to be seen at the office of Messrs. CAMPBELL & JERVIS, Elphinstone Circle.

W. TUCKER, Manager,
Treacher & Co., Ld., Byculla.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the following services for the Official Year 1886-1887, viz. :—

I Ordinary and petty repairs to all the Military and Civil Buildings and Works in charge of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, in Bombay, Bombay Harbour, Butcher's Island, Hog Island, and Elephanta.

II Supply of, and repairs to, Barrack Furniture.

III Supply of Petty Stores, &c.

2. Conditions of contract can be seen, and forms of tenders and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during Office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned at his Office up to noon on 5th March, 1886, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 500 each.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, 15th February, 1886.

AUCTION SALE
OF A VALUABLE HOUSE
IN MAIN STREET, POONA,
ON THE PREMISES
ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH MARCH 1886,
COMMENCING AT 4 P.M.
A GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTORS.

UNDER instructions from the Executors of the late REBECCA CORNISH, JAFFER JUSSUFF will submit to Public Auction on the above date all that piece or parcel of ground (subject to the usual conditions of Government) situated in Main Street, in the Cantonment of Poona, sub-district of Haveli, together with the house and out-houses, &c., standing thereon, and which is bounded on the north by a public cross-road, on the south by the bungalow of Mr. Nowrojee Khandallawala, on the east by Main Street, and on the west by the bungalow of Mr. Mottabhoy.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of 25 per cent to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance of the purchase-money within 30 (thirty) days after the date of sale, when such title-deeds and documents as the Executors possess will be made over. Stamp paper, Registration and all other expenses connected with the transfer to be borne by the purchaser.

If the whole of the purchase money is not paid as above mentioned, the deposit money will be forfeited, and the house resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser who will be responsible for any loss, while he will have no claim to any profit that may accrue from such sale. Further particulars and conditions of sale will be given at the time of sale.

JAFFER JUSSUFF,
General Merchant.

PHOTOGPRAHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

THIS important, rapidly increasing branch of the Company's Business receives great attention from the Management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other House in India; and taking into consideration the quality of the Apparatus, Chemicals, etc., the Rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of Chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied.

CAMERAS, LENSES, PRINTING FRAMES, CAMEO DIES and PRESSES, TENTS, STANDS, BATHS, and every requisite for both the DRY and WET PROCESS.

THE COMPANY ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
THOMAS'S "PALL MALL"
EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES.

The Company having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates :—

Cash Prices.		Cash Prices.
4½ × 3½ per doz. ...Rs. 1 12	9 × 7 per doz.	...Rs. 7 8
4 × 4 " ... " 2 8	10 × 8 "	... " 10 0
6½ × 4½ " ... " 4 0	12 × 10 "	... " 14 8
7½ × 4½ " ... " 4 8	15 × 12 "	... " 24 0
8½ × 6½ " ... " 6 8		

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable makes, for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ... per pair	Rs.	11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	"	9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only	"	3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ... each	"	3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors ... from	"	1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality	"	2 8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WE have just unpacked a fresh Consignment of SWISS CIGARS, expressly manufactured for us, selling at very low prices.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Ade Villar ... Per Box	6	0	Corona ... Per Box	5	0
Tabasca ... "	7	0	Flonda ... "	4	0
La Gaza ... "	3	8	National ... "	3	8
La Miranda ... "	3	8	Bella Signora ... "	2	0
Lavante ... "	6	0	Aquilla De Ara ... "	2	0
La Semiramis ... "	6	0	Garfield ... "	2	0
Granda Long ... Pckt of 100	3	8	Amanda ... "	2	0
Granda Court ... "	3	8	Cordado Tabasca ... "	3	8
Vevey Court ... Pckt of 200	3	8	Las Palmas ... "	2	0
Berttia ... "	3	8	La Real ... "	3	0
Cigarettes Havanas ... "	6	0	Alsatia ... "	3	0
Old England ... Per Box	3	8	Patria ... "	3	0
Vevey Long ... Pckt of 100	3	8			

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
BORDEAUX.—RED.		
Château Lafite (After Dinner Wines)	38 0	40 0
Château Mouton (After Dinner Wines)	38 0	40 0
Château Rauzan (After Dinner Wines)	34 0	36 0
Château Palmer (After Dinner Wines)	28 0	30 0
Château Larose (After Dinner Wines)	25 0	27 0
St. Julien (After Dinner Wines)	22 0	24 0
St. Estephe, a favourite (Breakfast Wines)	17 0	19 0
Medoc (Breakfast Wines)	15 0	16 0
Medoc, Bombay bottled (Breakfast Wines)	13 0	15 0
BORDEAUX.—WHITE.		
Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour	27 0	29 0
Barsac, very choice	21 0	23 0
BURGUNDY.—RED.		
Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies	36 0	38 0
Corton, high class wine	30 0	32 0
Volnay, strongly recommended	25 0	27 0
Beaune, soft delicate flavour	21 0	23 0
BURGUNDY.—WHITE.		
Chablis La Moutonne, superior	30 0	32 0
Chablis, light, pleasant wine	20 0	22 0
CHAMPAGNE.		
Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"	62 0	...
Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior	61 0	...
Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery	56 0	...
Cutler, Palmer and Co.'s "Reserve Cuvée," Extra Dry	56 0	...
Finest Extra Dry, per hamper of 24 half-pints		36 0
Perinet and Fils "Cuvée-Reserve" (Extra Sec.)	59 0	...
Heidsieck's dry Monopole	61 0	...
Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), light dry	36 0	...
Saumur, Finest Sparkling	28 0	...

Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.

PORT.		
Old Crusted, some years in bottle	40 0	...
Invalids' Wine, highly recommended, *gold capsule*	28 8	...
Invalids' Rich " " " "	28 8	...
Dessert Wine, fruity ... *black*	25 0	...
A good full Wine ... *red*	21 0	...
Spanish Port the best ... *green*	16 8	...
SACRAMENTAL WINES.		
St. Martin's Malaga	25 0	...
Do. Tinta Francisca	36 0	...

Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to select the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Most of our purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders will receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following :—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel ... Rs.	56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case ... "	50
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class ... "	35
Do, do. do. Second quality ... "	25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel ... "	250
Do. do. do. Second quality ... "	150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish ... "	120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case ... "	95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marcks and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most careful treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

	Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC **** do.	" 25 0	" 48 0
COGNAC *** do.	" 27 0	" 51 0
COGNAC ** do.	" 31 0	" 60 0
COGNAC * do.	" 35 0	" 68 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla	" 22 0	" 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents	each	" 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown	"	" 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.	"	" 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIRE
OF
PIANOFORTES
FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 30.
SPECIAL RATES FOR 6 AND 12 MONTHS.
TUNING AND REPAIRS
OF
PIANOFORTES.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Special Rates on application. S. ROSE and Co.

NEW CATLOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE FITZGERALD HOTEL,
within a minute's walk from
THE G. I. P. R. BYCULLA STATION,
AND
CLOSE TO THE BYCULLA TRAMWAY TERMINUS.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to announce that the Hotel will be re-opened on or about the 10th March next. The old premises have been neatly repaired and an upper floor has been added. The Hotel is situated in a central position and is open on all sides. There is a large compound with an extensive garden. Table exceptionally good. Civility on the part of the servants, and cleanliness guaranteed.

Wines, Spirits, Liquors, &c., of the best quality and of well-known brands.

Two Thurston Billiard-tables available at all hours, except on Sundays.

An Ice Soda Fountain is attached to the premises, where all kinds of aerated drinks can be had.

Terms strictly moderate. Special arrangements with permanent boarders.

NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE,
Proprietor.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 15th March next by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Kurrachee and the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a. m. and by the other respective Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon for Contracts for the purchase of empty hogsheads during 1886-87, when they will be opened, and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

LOCAL CONTRACTS.

Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad } Under Schedule No. 16.

GENERAL CONTRACT.

Comst. Storekeeper General, Bombay. } Under Schedule No. 38.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in Cash, Government Loan Papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds, or Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
for Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 9th Feb., 1886.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat, sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in pkts. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE,
OPPOSITE BOREE-BUNDER STATION.
BY GENERAL REQ EST,
POSITIVELY LAST TWO PERFORMANCES
OF
MR. VOLPI AND HIS WONDERFUL TRAINED ANIMALS.
TO-NIGHT, AT 9 P.M.,
AND
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AT 4-30.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, having on hand a large stock o. TENTS of every description and size, are prepared to comply with orders at a few hours' notice.
Apply to AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

THE s.s. "MARLBOROUGH" has ARRIVED from LONDON, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Unless boats are sent along ide without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt, they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned declines all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
The Steamer's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
BEYTS, CRAIG & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 1st March, 1886.

LINEN TOWELS.
Huckaback (face) towels, Rs. 11-8 dozen.
DIAPER (FACE) TOWELS.
Rs. 13-8, 19-8, 22-8 per dozen.
DIAPER NURSERY TOWELS.
In pieces containing 12 squares, Rs. 10-8.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS for H. M.'s House of Correction and H. M.'s Government Workhouse at Byculla, from 1st April, 1886, to 31st March, 1887.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS up to the 13th March, 1886.
Full particulars can be ascertained on application at the House of Correction Office, Byculla.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
W. P. WALSHE, Captain,
Superintendent, House of Correction, and Governor, Government Workhouse.
Jail Office, Byculla, February 27th, 1886.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the MATERIALS mentioned below for Police uniform.
4,500 yards of Coarse Blue Broadcloth.
50 yards of Red Broadcloth.
850 yards of Turkey Red for trimming.
18,350 yards of Dark Blue Jacconets or Turbans in pieces of either 7, 14, or 21 yards long and 2 feet broad after being dyed.
Samples with breadth of material and price per yard distinctly marked thereon should be sent to the undersigned, and it should be stated within what period after receipt of order the material can be supplied. The prices quoted should be for delivery at Amraoti Railway Station.
C. T. LANE, Lieut.-Col.,
Inspector-General of Police, H. A. D.
Amraoti, 27th February, 1886.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE No. 22.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, at 11-30 a.m., on the 11th March, 1886, for Professional Auctioneers willing to sell Government stores from 1st April, 1886, to 31st March, 1887.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.
No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary Earnest-money in Treasury Receipt for Rupees (100) one hundred only.
No Earnest-money in cash will be received.
In the event of Earnest-money being deposited in the Treasury, and a Tender not being submitted, the Earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.
The form of agreement which the successful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to execute may be seen on application at this office.
JOHN HIBBERT, Lieut.-Col.
Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 24th February, 1886.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE NO. 21.

THE Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay invites SEALED TENDERS for the supply of PUNKHA PULLERS under Schedule No. 50 from 15th April, 1886, up to 30th November, 1886.
Tenders will be received up to 11-30 a.m. of THURSDAY, the 11th March, 1886, only, when they will be opened in this Office in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.
Persons desirous of undertaking the Contracts can obtain, on application at this Office, printed forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contracts, and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as *informal*.
No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.
No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary Earnest-money in Treasury Receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.
No Earnest-money in cash will be received.
Further Security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in Cash, Government Loan Papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds, or Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of ten per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.
In the event of Earnest-money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the Earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.
JOHN HIBBERT, Lieut.-Col,
Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency.
Bombay, Ex. Comst. Office, 24th February, 1886.

NUDA VERITAS
EFFECTUALLY RESTORES GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR.
IT IS NOT A DYE.
One trial will convince. It has no equal.
Its use defies detection.
Per case, Rs. 6.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CARBOLIC MOUTH-WASH.
An Essential Requisite for the Toilet.
Heals all diseases of the gums.
Disinfects decayed Teeth.
An excellent gargle for sore throat.
An unparalleled Mouth-wash.
A purifier of foul breath.
Per bottle, Ans. 12.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECK'S
LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGES.
(ENGLISH TAMAR)
The New and Popular Remedy for Constipation and its consequent disorders.
PALATABLE! AGREEABLE!! EFFICACIOUS!!!
Prepared only from Selected Fruits.
The Lozenges are coated with Chocolate, and will retain their virtues unimpaired by time or climate. Per bottle containing 12 doses, 12 annas; and Tin containing 36 doses, Re. 1-12.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of defective Assimilation, Cough and Consumption.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from disgusting smell and taste of Cod-Liver-Oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.
Re. 1 per bottle.
"Your COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has done my patient a great deal of good."
"The COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., was given to a young boy with weak heart. I am glad to say he is improving. The boy takes it without the least dislike. I therefore herewith convey my heartfelt thanks."
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

OWING to the state of the weather the MEET THIS WEEK has been ALTERED to "THE KENNELS," at 6 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY MORNING.
The last Meet of the Season will take place at Andheri, as advertised, and a special train will run.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP formerly carried on by the undersigned under the name of "DONALD HENESEY and COWPER" was DISSOLVED so far as the interest of the said RICHARD HENESEY was concerned on the 1st day of November, 1884, and that the partnership thereafter carried on between the undersigned, JAMES DONALD and JOHN COWPER, under the said name of DONALD HENESEY and COWPER, has been DISSOLVED as from the 1st day of February, 1886, and that the business of Engineers and Iron Founders heretofore carried on by them at the Ripon Iron Works, Frere Road, Bombay, will in future be continued by the undersigned JAMES DONALD alone at the same place under the name of DONALD and COMPANY.
JAMES DONALD.
RICHARD HENESEY,
by his attorney G. Claridge,
JOHN COWPER.
Bombay, 1st March, 1886.

NOTE.—With reference to the above, it is hereby notified that Mr. JAMES DONALD alone is AUTHORIZED to collect the outstandings of the late firm of DONALD HENESEY and COWPER, and that he will discharge all debts due by the said firm.
JAMES DONALD.
RICHARD HENESEY,
by his attorney G. Claridge,
JOHN COWPER.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET—From end of March to end of November or thereabouts, a large furnished house on Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill—Apply to G. G., Office of this Paper.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

LADIES' HAT cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed. MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner. 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, have always on hand a well assorted stock of tents of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

AMERICAN CIGARETTES.—Fresh arrival of Duke of Durham's, delicious and fragrant, Rs. 2 per 100. HOWARD and Co., 30 Medows St.

SHORT-HAND CLERK WANTED. Good writing indispensable. Salary, Rs. 50. AJAX. *Times of India.*

MRS. TAYLOR'S STOCK-TAKING SALE COMMENCES THIS DAY. Great bargains in all departments.

WE have removed our Offices to No. 10, Medows-street, Fort.—PELLY and Co., Limited, Bombay, 1st March, 1886.

WHERE can I find wholesome and nourishing plate of Ice-cream. Certainly, at the Vienna Confectionery, 2, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE a fast and handsome ARAB, 14 hands, 7 years. Also a DOG-CART. TURN-OUT, Rs. 500. Apply to ALPHA, at this Office.

FOUND a small white and tan FOX-TERRIER, with black spots on back, wearing a leather collar with the word "ACMI" engraved on a brass plate.

PIONEER BRAND PIPE TOBACCO manufactured for the most fastidious smoker. A fresh supply just received, Rs. 2-4 per lb, HOWARD and Co., 30 Medows St.

ROOMS partly furnished, with cook-house facing Sea and General Post Office. Immediate possession.—Apply Office, First floor, No. 11, Hornby-row, over Mrs. Counsell's.

THE most COMFORTABLE QUARTERS in the Fort, for two or three gentlemen with first-class table at No. 3, Eldon-road, Opposite High Court. Apply to E. A. WRAY.

TICKETS for the performance at the ALFRED THEATRE on THURSDAY. Seamen's Institute benefit. Reserve, 5; Second class, 3; Back, Re. 1. See plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

DUKE of DURHAM'S long cut genuine Cigarette Tobacco, just received, our fresh supply, now greatly in demand. As. 12 per ½ lb. tin.—HOWARD & Co., 30 Medows St.

FOR SALE.—A small COW and CALF (said to be MALWA) Cow gives 4 seers daily. Calf supposed to be about 4 months old. Parted with because OWNER has bought an Aden Cow. Price, Rs. 50. Apply to Rev. T. H. GREIG.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—The most conveniently situated hotel in Bombay, both for residents and visitors.

BODGER WARBURTON & Co., Wine and Spirit Importers, Military Square. Prices on application.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

JUST RECEIVED, Fast Dyed Khakee Drills at annas 5 and 5½ per yard. Try at Y. A. LACKA, near Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Club's. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by Th. VAFIADIS Cairo. Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 2-8 per 100. Sole agent in India, J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

REMOVED to corner of Rampart-row, opposite the Prince of Wales' Statue, and the Wellington Hotel.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers and Jewellers.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies' Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Meadow-street.

RS. 8—PORTABLE COPYING PRESSES, very neat and handy. No man of business should be without one. To be had at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture covering, in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintzs etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

TO make room for our NEW STOCK even our SPECIAL SELECTED GOODS are now being sold off at COST PRICE at our MARKET BRANCH.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Meadow-street, Bombay.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

THALLINUM SULFURICUM, at Rs. 3-8 per tin of 1 oz. THALLINUM TARTARICUM, at Rs. 3 per tin of 10 oz. THALLINUM TANNICUM, at Rs. 2-8 per tin of 10 oz.—Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, B. A. H. 6 years old, 15 hands, very handsome, perfect charger, very quiet, stands any sort of firing, served in the last Soudan Campaign, believed to be sound. Any trial or examination allowed. Apply to Col WE TMACOTT, Baroda.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PICKLED SALMON. Pickled Mackerel, Dried Sprats, Digby Chicks, Sardines.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
4, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.
On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual sale at their room as follows:—
The property of a gentleman, containing a Lot of English Law Reports, bound and half bound, of 1866-68.
Few lots of Law Books.
2 Dozen Water Filters at 2 and 3 gallons.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1886.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS { Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS { With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS { The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS { By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roenisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS { By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS { By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS { On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS { Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS { A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS { The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS { Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS { Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included.
PIANOS { Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK.
Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING, AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. The PRINCE of WALES,
K.G., K.G.C.S.I.
SIMPSON & CO.,
COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS, MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED 1840.

SIMPSON & Co. respectfully invite the attention of their Constituents and the Public of Bombay to their large collection of Carriages finished and in progress at their extensive Show-rooms in Madras. S. and Co.'s great experience gives them a perfect knowledge of the requirements of the European and Native Communities. Their Carriages, built by the most skilful workmen, of the finest materials, the woodwork being entirely of the best seasoned Indian grown Timber, and under direct European Supervision, after lengthened trial in every part of India, have been proved to stand our varying climate infinitely better than European imported Carriages, while S. and Co.'s prices, taking into consideration cost of freight, charges, etc., will bear very favourable comparison with the latter. S. and Co. devote special attention to Light Carriages of every description, suitable for and within the power of a single Arab or Australian, and would mention their Miniature Broughams. S. and Co.'s improved Victoria Phaetons seated comfortably for four persons. Their registered Landaulette Broughams, the latter forming a complete open and close carriage. The change in this can be instantly effected by a Lady, even while the carriage is in motion. This also applies to their Landaus. The latest designs in miniature and full-sized Canoe and the now very fashionable Sociable Barouche. The new Empress and Viceroy Phaetons, fitted with patent lever brakes and shifting coach-seats Mail and Stanhope Phaetons convertible to Wagonettes. Messrs. S. and Co. have made a speciality in Two-wheeled Dog-Carts in all shapes suited for horses and ponies. Buggies hung on Cee and under Springs and as Stanhope Gigs, Cee and under Spring State Carriages, as finished to the order of H. H. the Nizam, the Maharajah of Mysore, etc., and other Princes. S. and Co. would notice their Specialities in four-in-hand Mail Coach Drags, built specially light for India as supplied to the "Hyderabad Club" and to H. H. the Nizam, etc., etc. Regimental and other Drags in all the new designs for four-in-hand driving.
Drawings and estimates sent on application.
S. and Co.'s Harness Department is replete with Harness suitable for any description of Carriage, and includes every requisite for the Coach House and Stable.
201 Mount Road, Madras.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., collected. Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be learned on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for the sale of AYALA'S EXTRA QUALITY DRY CHAMPAGNE, the brand which is now used by the principal Military Messes in India.
QUARTS ... Rs. 56-0 per doz.
PINTS ... „ 29-8 per doz.
PHIPSON & Co.
LIST OF WINES ON APPLICATION.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	57 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 111 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	40 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoiraus	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Courvoisier's	24 0	..

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.
LYON & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 55 0	Rs. 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 44 0	..
Dry Elite	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ayen Champagne.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	—
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	...
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg		
From Otto Prumm, Mayence		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs.
Liebfraumilch		„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 23 0	...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES. From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine	„ 22 0	...
Very fine	„ 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	„ 38 0	...
CLARETS. From A. Hermann and Co., Paris.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	
From Messrs H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	„ 10 8	
Chateau de Frauds	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	—
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 8	—
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0	—
From Munzer & Spann.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	...
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
CLARETS.—Continued. From J. Rommer & Sohn—Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	...
From Franz Scarvasy.		
Carlovitz	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
BRANDY	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & Saann } Red Bars	„ 24 0	
From A. Dignon Fils and Co.		
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0	
Thistle Blend Whisky	„ 24 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ...
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ...
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	„ 4 12	„ 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 12	—
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque „ 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	„ 19 0	..
Do. do Finest	„ 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	„ 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	„ 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from ... lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 11
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.	Rs. a.	
Danish Butter, finest ... per ½ lb. tin	0 10	
Danish Butter ... per 1 lb. tin	1 4	
Hams, Danish, finest smoked ... per lb.	0 11	
From L. Gradler and Hartwig Gatha.	Large tin.	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ...
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	„ 1 4	„ 0
Cellery	„ 0 14	„ ...
White Cabbage in Butter	„ 0 15	„ 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ 1 4	„ ..
Red do. do.	„ 1 2	„ 0 12
From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	„ ...	„ 0 12
French Bean	„ ...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	„ ...	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 8
Small Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ ...	„ 1 0
Pease for Soup	„ —	„ 1 12

TERMS.
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 15th Dec 1885.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INSURANCES

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1862 ... £330,690
„ 1885 ... £988,156
LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767
GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1863 ... £1,579,578 3 9 | 1878 ... £4,049,159 14 1
1878 ... £2,445,503 1 2 | 1885 ... £5,348,407 9 2
THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	„	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	8,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„	3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application
VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.
All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1885.
2,047 PROPOSALS for ... Rs. 59,15,600.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.
Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S., *President.*
James Alexander, Esq. — Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq. — Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. — Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. P. — Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart.
Samuel Gurney, Esq. — Baron Lionel N. De Rothschild.
James Helme, Esq.
Richard Hoake, Esq. — Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart. — Thomas Charles Smith, Esq
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
AUDITORS.
Lord Edward Cavendish.
Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
N. M. De Rothschild, Esq., M. P.
Robert Lewis—*Secretary.*
FIRE RISKS.
In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.
The Life Reserve Fund is over.
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal and apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,300,000.
WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.
F. FISCHER & CO.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,
IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

NOTICES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

ANTIPEGRIN.
FRESH SUPPLIES to hand. Apply to
BRANDENBURG & Co.,
28, Bombay Green.
Bombay, 11th Feb., 1886.

NEW ZEALAND TINNED MEATS.
JUST ARRIVED AND IN PRIME CONDITION.

		Rs.	as.
BOILED BEEF	2 lb Tin each	1	0
COMPRESSED CORNED BEEF	„	1	2
Do. MUTTON	„	1	2
ROAST BEEF	„	1	2
ROAST MUTTON	„	1	2
BEEF SAUSAGES	„	1	2

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.
PEARSE AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.
THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delightful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to
COWASJEE NANABHOY.
P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

ENAMELLED IRON TABLETS.
A Vitreous Coating of Sheet Iron.)
FOR SIGNS, PLACARDS, SHOW-CARDS,
For Railway Station Advertising, &c.
Impervious to the effects of Exposure in any Climate.
Absolutely Permanent—always Bright and Effective.
Railway Station Names and Notices, Street Names
Number Plates, Labels of every Description,
Artistic and Richly Coloured, and Decorated Panels for Ceilings and Walls.
WILLING & COMPANY, Limited,
70, St. Martin's-lane, London.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.
THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by
J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

MUDIE'S
SELECT LIBRARY, LONDON.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST BOOKS.
i. MUDIE'S CLEARANCE CATALOGUE OF SURPLUS BOOKS.
All in perfectly sound second-hand condition.
ii. MUDIE'S CATALOGUE OF BOOKS NEWLY AND STRONGLY BOUND.
In Half Roan, Half Persian, or Half Calf.
iii. MUDIE'S CATALOGUE OF WORKS BY POPULAR NOVELISTS & OTHERS.
In Sets, all Half Bound, for Public Institutions, &c.
iv. MUDIE'S CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN ALL SORTS OF ORNAMENTAL BINDINGS.
For Presents, Prizes, and Private Libraries.
ALL LISTS GRATIS AND POST FREE.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY,
NEW OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST ARRIVED per s.s. KERBELA a new side light roomy Brougham, suitable for a pair or a single horse, by P. W. WATSON.
A new English-built Barouche and a Mail-phaeton by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
A new English Victoria and some Dog-carts.
Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, Mail-phaetons.
And also some new sets of English single, double and four-in-hand harnesses, carriage lamps, dinner and toilet sets, iron single and double bedsteads, &c., &c.
For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY ... As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ... Rs. 5 0
Second do. ... „ 2 8
Third do. ... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... 2 As per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ... 8 As. per line.
Second do. ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding ... 2 „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... 0-8
Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7 8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3 12

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.
Per Annum ... Rs 12
Half-yearly ... „ 6
Quarterly ... „ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET
Post Free.
Per Annum ... Rs.
Half-yearly ... „
Quarterly ... „

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 5 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Alfred Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 28th:—Euphrates, from Sydney. Yesterday:—Kt. of St. John (s), from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—D. Balduino (s), for Genoa, &c.; Airy Passa, Mozambique; Brenda (s), Port Said and Hull; and Dragoman (s), Hull.

A VAGRANT.—Charles Ingles, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The statement for February shows that the daily average attendance was 19·036, admissions 1,569, and the prevailing diseases, fevers 336, and bowel-complaints 281.

NUSSERWANJEE M. PETIT DISPENSARY.—The statement for February shows that the daily average attendance was 194, admissions 1,881, and the prevailing diseases, fever, stomach, and bowel-complaints.

REPORTED THEFT.—Toolseedas Jumnadas, residing at Bholwada-street, has reported to the police the theft of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 525, from the drawer of his cupboard, during his absence at a wedding ceremony at Majumody, on Saturday last.

POLO.—The game this afternoon is—Colors—Major Beaver, Mr. Craigie, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Holland, Mr. Pease, *vs.* White—Mr. Barton, Captain Hodgkinson, Mr. Graham, Mr. Judge, Captain Phayre. Play to begin at 5 p.m. In order to have four-a-side, players will have to sit out by turn.

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at H. M.'s House of Correction on the body of Goolam Nubbee Mohideen, aged 27 years. Deceased was a prisoner in the jail undergoing a term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. He was admitted into the Jail Hospital on the 21st January last, suffering from acute bronchitis, and died from its effects on Sunday night. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by bronchitis.

THEFT OF PORT TRUST PROPERTY.—Shaik Mahomed Babasaheb, a moulder employed at the Port Trust Workshops at Clerk Bunder, Mazagon, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a quantity of brass, weighing about 29 lbs., valued at Rs. 24-15-0, the property of the Port Trust. On Saturday evening the accused was arrested at the gate of the workshops with the stolen property concealed on his person. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to a term of three months' rigorous inprisonment.

H. E. LADY REAY AT THE BAI BHIKAJEE SHAPURJEE BENGALI SCHOOL.—H. E. Lady Reay, accompanied by General Sir Robert Phayre, Miss Boyne and Captain B. Hamilton, visited the Parsee Girls' Fort School, situated in the handsome building know by the name of Bai Bhikajee Shapurjee Bengali School. The party was received by the members of the managing committee. There were also present Miss Manockjee Cursetjee and Mrs. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee. Lady Reay, showed great interest in the working of the institution and asked the girls several test questions in geography and history: Lady Reay was then presented by a tiny little girl of the school with a bunch of flowers and a price of gold embroidered lace prepared by a student.

THE HYDERABAD FORESTS.—On the recommendation of the Conservator of Forests, the Nizam's Government have given orders that all jungle between Mutwara and Khummum-mett, within five miles of either side of the new line, is to be reserved strictly for the supply of railway fuel; and to give further effect to this order, the Conservator has directed that no wood of *any* description be cut within the above limits, so that all excuse for entering the jungle by any one, except it be to collect fuel for cooking purposes, is completely removed. The advantage of this will be apparent hereafter when the line to Bezwada comes to be opened.—*Deccan Herald.*

ORIENTAL BANK NOTES IN JAPAN.—The New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited) are issuing one dollar notes, inscribed "Receipt of Money at Call." As the Government for some time past have been creating an artificial scarcity of paper *yen*, this move on the part of the bank will tend in some degree to keep *satsu* from rising above par, which might be apprehended, on account of the convenience of paper over specie. We should not be surprised, if, under existing circumstances, the bank were to succeed in getting some lakhs of its new paper into circulation. No one need buy *satsu* now when convertible notes, payable on demand, can be had at the same price.—*Japan Herald.*

ROBBING A CHILD.—Inspector Fido charged Shewjee Ramjee, a noted thief, before Mr. Ryan with stealing an ornament and a cap from a child. The accused went on to a verandah where he saw a little boy in charge of a baby. Giving the little fellow 4 pies he sent him away to buy some thing, and while he was away availed himself of the opportunity and took from the baby an ornament and a fancy cap which adorned its head. When the lad returned he could not find the accused, and finding the ornament and cap gone from his charge, he told his master, who informed the police. Prisoner was subsequently arrested. He pleaded guilty, and said he was drunk when he committed the offence. He was sentenced, admitting previous convictions, to eighteen months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

DEPARTURE OF SHRIMAT PARMAHANSA PANDIT KESHANAND SWAMI.—This learned Pandit, who had been amongst the Hindoo community of this city for some time, and who lately lectured at the University Hall, Mahadev Bhag, and several other places on various topics of social importance to India, left yesterday evening by the Ahmedabad mail train, from the Grant Road railway station, accompanied by fifteen followers, on a pilgrimage to Dwarka. A large number of his devotees, consisting of several Hindoo sects followed his carriage up to the Grant Road station with torch lights and a band of native musicians, from the Bhooleshwar temple. The Pandit breaks his journey at Broach, where he remains for three days, and will be the guest of Mr. Chunilall, and from thence he will go on to Baroda, and then to Dwarka.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, Inspector Dillon charged Pandoo Bhao with stealing an ornament from a little girl. The accused, while knocking about the lanes in Khetwady, met a little girl and commenced talking to her. Noticing an ornament round her neck he promptly tore it off her neck and bolted. Fortunately he was seen by a Parsee lad who pursued him. A sepoy stopped the thief, and took him into custody. On searching him he found the ornament in pieces. The prisoner stoutly denied the charge, and pertinently questioned the witnesses, especially the sepoy. However, the magistrate convicted him on the evidence, and to him he admitted serving a period of seven years in jail on a conviction for contempt of court. Inspector Dillon stated that since the prisoner's release from jail in 1880 he lived a very dissolute life, gambling away everything he had. Mr. Ryan sent the accused to jail for six calendar months.

THE RECENT ELOPEMENT WITH A PARSEE GIRL.—Hormusjee Dorabjee, the father of the Parsee girl named Rattonbai, who eloped from Bombay with a Goanese lad named DeMello DeCosta to Goa, appeared yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, when the letter received by the Commissioner of Police from the Portuguese Government at Goa was explained to him. It stated that the accused was a Portuguese subject, but the complainant declined to believe that statement. Mr. Grennan, acting Superintendent of Police, E Division, where the offence was committed, on being questioned by the magistrate, stated he had no time to make inquiries. The magistrate directed Mr. Grennan to institute the necessary inquiries and to report the result on Wednesday. If it appeared that the accused was a British subject, a representation would be made, through the Bombay Government, to the authorities at Goa: if otherwise, the magistrate said the complainant would have to prosecute the charge at Goa.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.—Referring to the last annual report of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"Commenced only eleven years ago, in rather a small way, the company has extended most steadily, until it is now the eleventh, as regards new business, of all the British offices. That it should, in that time, have outstripped forty-two offices which have been established for periods varying from twenty-one to seventy-nine years, speaks well for the energy of its management. No doubt a great deal of this success depends upon the vastness of the field opening out to offices assuring picked lives among the natives of India. Some people had doubts as to whether such lives could be assured at the same rate of premium as is charged on European lives in India, but the experience of the Oriental Life Office seems to have settled that question beyond dispute; the death-rate hitherto having been much below the expectation upon which the calculations of the office were based. It is not for us to laud the Oriental Life Office above any of the offices competing for business in India; but, seeing it is a purely Indian concern, we cannot but rejoice in the success that has attended its establishment."

GREAT FIRE AT GOA.

A FIRE broke out at the Zatra Fair at Mandhol (Goa), and 11 shops were burnt with all their contents. The loss is calculated at about one lakh of rupees. Great disorder prevailed, and some of the roughs availed themselves of the confusion to carry away many valuable articles. Many persons have been injured. The cause of the fire was the burning of a cord by which a kerosine-oil lamp was hung up.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A MAHOMEDAN DIVORCE SUIT.

ESSA HAJEE MALADINA *vs.* REHMABAI.

THE plaintiff in this suit seeks for a divorce. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Mahomed Hakim, instructed by Messr. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Dhairyavan and Mr. Sunjana, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff says that he was married to the defendant about twenty years ago, and had issue by her one daughter named Fafabai, who was born about seventeen years ago. About fifteen years ago the plaintiff married a second wife, named Hawabai, and continued to live together with both his wives for some time, after which the defendant, in consequence of a disagreement with Hawabai, left the plaintiff's house, and demanded a separate allowance for her maintenance. In September, 1877, she took out a summons from the magistrate's court for the purpose of obtaining a separate allowance; and the plaintiff, in order to avoid the disgrace of proceedings in a police court, agreed to allow the defendant a sum of Rs. 25 a month and two suits of silk every year, on condition that she should live with the plaintiff, or in a house provided for her, and not go to the house of her relations either in Bombay or elsewhere, without the consent of the plaintiff, as would be seen from an agreement of the 9th September, 1876. For a short time after the agreement the defendant continued to live in the plaintiff's house, but there was so much disagreement between the defendant and the second wife, that the plaintiff was at last obliged to provide separate lodging for the defendant, in which she lived for about two years, after which she left Bombay for Poona, without the plaintiff's knowledge or consent. In 1879 the defendant filed a suit against the plaintiff in the Court of Small Causes, to recover the sum of Rs 300, as the alleged arrears of the maintenance allowance under the plaintiff's agreement. The suit was decided by arbitration, and the defendant ultimately obtained a decree for Rs. 114-8. In February, 1880, the defendant filed another suit to recover her allowance for four months, and obtained a decree, although she had not acted according to the terms of the said agreement. In August, 1880, she filed a third suit, and obtained a decree for six months' maintenance. The plaintiff being completely tired of these legal proceedings, and finding that the defendant sets him at defiance, determined to divorce her, which he did on the 26th August, 1880, in the presence of a number of witnesses, and at the same time delivered to the defendant a divorce paper. In October, 1881, she filed a fourth suit for Rs. 350 and obtained a decree, the judge of the Small Cause Court holding that the plaintiff and defendant had no power to make such an agreement as before mentioned and set it aside. On the 25th November, 1881, the plaintiff sent a formal divorce paper to the defendant under the seal of the Cazee of Bombay. He submitted that ever since the 26th August 1880, when he divorced the defendant, she ceased to be his wife and was no longer entitled to be maintained by him. Under these circumstances he prayed for a divorce and his costs of the suit.

The defendant denied that she had ever been guilty of misconduct, and said that the plaintiff and his second wife and the latter's son had behaved with such cruelty towards her as to render her life perfectly miserable, and to compel her to seek safety with her relations for a short time. She and her husband both belonged to the Cutchee Memon community, and according to the laws, usage, and customs of that community, it was not competent to the plaintiff to divorce the defendant. She denied that she had been validly divorced by the plaintiff, and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The case for the plaintiff having closed, Mr. Sunjana proceeded to call witnesses on behalf of the defence, to show what the customs of Cutchee Memons were in regard to divorce.

His Lordship remarked that Mr. Sunjana had not proved by his witnesses that adultery was the only ground on which a divorce could be obtained.

Mr Sunjana: We can prove, my Lord, that a man cannot divorce his wife for any other reason than adultery, and that when he puts her away for any other reason, he is obliged to give her money for her maintenance.

His Lordship: Well, you have not proved that as yet.

Mr. Sunjana: We are not in a position to prove that the consent of the *jamat* is necessary.

His Lordship: If you can't give any further evidence it is not worth going on with the case.

Mr. Sunjana: What we want to prove is, that among Cutchee Memons, almost all the divorce cases were on the ground of adultery.

His Lordship: That may be, but that does not exclude any other ground.

Mr. Sunjana: In this case there is no such ground as adultery.

His Lordship: According to Mahomedan law you don't want any ground at all. You only want the wish of the parties. If you can prove what you say, Mr. Sunjana, call evidence, otherwise I shall decide the case.

Mr. Macpherson: The last witness called by my learned friend completely disposed of that question, for the witness said that a man can divorce his wife if she does not live with him.

The case for the defendant was then closed.

Mr. Macpherson then called Syed Muksoor Ali, the deputy Cazee of Bombay, who cited several cases in which Cutchee Memons obtained a divorce for other grounds than adultery.

Mr. Macpherson: What are the other grounds?—Disturbances, disagreements, etc.

Mr. Macpherson: Do you keep a register of the divorces, stating the reasons for which divorce was given?—Yes.

Witness mentioned the case of a Cutchee Memon divorcing a wife who was a Surati.

His lordship: That marriage was not legal then, the woman being a Hindu.

Mr. Macpherson: My learned friend, Mr. Hakim, tells me they can marry a Christian or a Jewess.

Mr. Hakim: Mahomedans can marry the people of the book, my lord, that is, Christians and Jews, but they cannot marry Hindus.

A Cutchee Memon, named Arab Chotani, said that about eighteen months ago he divorced his wife because she was disobedient. He gave her Rs. 25 and, according to the usual custom, repeated three times the words I have given you *talak*, after which she went away and gave him no more trouble.

Mr Sunjana: How old was the wife you divorced?—About twenty years old.

If she had been an old wife you would not have so easily been able to divorce her?—Yes, I would have been if she was disobedient.

Is it not the custom that when you divorce an old wife you must make provision for her maintenance?—No. My divorced wife recently married another man.

Two other Cutchee Memons were also called and said that they had divorced their wives for disobedience. They called a few people together to bear witness to the divorce, returned their wives dowries, and then sent them away. They gave them no maintenance, and had not been troubled by them since. The jamatkhana did not interfere in the matter. In both these cases the disobedience consisted of the wives visiting the houses of relations and others against the wish of the husbands.

Mr. Sunjana having concluded his address to the court, his lordship said he would not trouble Mr. Macpherson for a reply, but proceed to give judgment. His lordship said that this was absolutely an undefended case, and the custom that was set up by the defendant was not proved. According to Mahomedan law, a Mahomedan can divorce his wife without giving any reasons. The last witness called by the defendant said that there was no such custom that a man could not divorce his wife except for adultery. The question as to whether Cutchee Memons regarded the Cazee as their *guru* or spiritual guide, it was to be remembered that the spiritual guide was not understood by them in the same sense as the Khojas understood it, for the latter had preserved their Hindu customs three hundred years after conversion to Mahomedanism. His lordship saw no reason to vary the decision laid down by Sir Michael Westrop, late Chief Justice, in the case tried by him in 1871, and reported in Indian Law Reports, 6 Bombay. Under these circumstances, his lordship said he would decide in the affirmative, and for the plaintiff, the following issues raised in the case: Whether, according to the custom of the Cutchee Memon community, the plaintiff was competent to divorce the defendant? Whether the defendant has been validly divorced by the plaintiff? Whether the plaintiff was entitled to the relief claimed, that it may be declared that the defendant ceased to be the wife of the plaintiff ever since the 25th November, 1881, and that the plaintiff was no longer bound to maintain the defendant?

Mr. Macpherson said that his client did not want costs, but he was instructed to apply for a decree, with costs, so as to act as a means of preventing the defendant from giving any annoyance.

A decree with costs was then given for the plaintiff.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28th February, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·857
Temperature of the Air	79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·1
Dew Point	69·2
Relative humidity of Air	·729
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·9
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	71·0
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, N, NE, NW, NNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	345

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, [illegible] road, London.

THE WEAK DEFENCES OF MADRAS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"People have almost forgotten the last Russian scare, although but a few months old; at the time, however, many must have wondered what would happen if a Russian cruiser appeared off Madras. Would the six 9-inch guns, in their barbette batteries, have rendered a good account of her? To that question, supposing her to have been a moderately powerful vessel, I would unhesitatingly answer 'no.' To begin with, 9-inch guns are not very powerful weapons as compared with the breach-loading Kruppsone might expect to meet with on a first-class cruiser. These 9-inch guns are, too, mounted on scattered barbette batteries almost on the water-line. It is evident, therefore, that an armoured vessel fighting them, while under steam, would have every thing in her favour, as these batteries possess none of those advantages which are given by casemates fronted with iron, or by superior command. A cruiser, too, would find it her best policy to fight the batteries at short range in order that she might make use of the fire of her machine guns, to which the Nos. 2 and 3 at each of the guns in the batteries would be terribly exposed while loading. Then, too, a vessel might attack, say, the 'Napier Battery,' first from the St. Thomé side, when she would be very little exposed to the fire of the other two batteries, both from the long range and from the difficulty of getting a clear view, owing to intervening objects. So she would be able to direct her whole fire on the battery first attacked, and so crush all three in detail. Madras, to protect it effectually, should be defended by casemated batteries fronted with iron, and armed with guns of large calibre, either 12-inch B. L., of 43 tons, or 12·5 inch M. L., of 38 tons. These 9-inch barbette batteries, without any command to counterbalance the great exposure to gun detachments, inevitable with this form of fortification, are a snare and a delusion; and if the suppositious cruiser ever does appear off the coast with, say, 25 hours to 'work his wicked will' in, then—woe to Madras!"

THE BANGALORE LIBEL CASE.

ACTION AGAINST A BOMBAY AGENT.

MR. JAMES GRAHAM SCOTT, of the firm of James Scott and Co., of Bombay, Agents of the Maharajah of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, appeared on Tuesday morning at the Bangalore Court before Colonel W. Hill, Justice of the Peace, in answer to a summons obtained at the instance of Mr. Murray Gungiah, Mysore Anche Bukshee, on the plea that Mr. Scott had intentionally insulted and defamed him.

Mr. E. Sidney Smith, Advocate, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. J. W. Hayes, Junior, Barrister-at-law, for the defence.

On the case being called Mr. Sidney Smith said that Mr. Murray Gungiah did not come into court with any vindictiveness, and if Mr. Scott would acknowledge that he had called Mr. Murray Gungiah a liar, and express his regret for the same, his client would willingly withdraw the case. This offer was rejected by Mr. Scott, and the case proceeded.

Murry Gungiah was then called. He is the Anche Bukshee—or Chief Director of Post Offices—of the Mysore State; he is also a Government Director of the Maharajah of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and a shareholder therein. On the 27th January last he attended a meeting of the directors of the above-named company. Mr. Scott was present. That meeting was called to discuss certain matters, of which Mr. South, the secretary, had a memorandum. One of those matters was a charge or claim made by Mr. Scott for extras of machinery for the mill, for which Mr Scott claimed the sum of Rs. 15,568 rupees. Witness objected to the purchase of these extras, on the ground that the company had already paid three lakhs of rupees for the machinery, and it was premature to call upon the company to meet such a large extra expenditure now. He added that Mr Scott's firm were bound by contract to keep the mill properly equipped for three months, at their own expense. Further, that Rs. 6,000 was an item included in the three lakhs, and that that Rs. 6,000 had been already paid for such extras. Witness had observed that Mr. Scott should have included these extras, as he knew from experience the requirements of mills. An allusion was made by complainant to the specification. Mr. Scott replied that he had not prepared the specification, and witness referred him to his signature attached to the contract,—"James Scott and Co., by his Attorney, Shapoorjee Burjorjee." He (witness) had a copy of the agreement in his hand at the meeting. Mr. Scott denied that he had prepared the specification, saying he was in England when it was prepared. Witness continued to maintain that it had been prepared by Mr. Scott, as the contract bond bore the name of his firm. Mr. Scott then called him (witness) "a liar." Witness called the attention of the chairman to the objectionable term used, and desired him to request the secretary to record the fact in the minute book. Witness was provoked and annoyed at being called a liar, and he told Mr. Scott that he would take out an action against him. Extracts were then read from the minutes of proceedings of various meetings of the directors of the company.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hayes.—This very paper (the copy Mr. Murray Gungiah had in his hand at the meeting, and now produced in court, and marked "C") was handed round at the meeting; it was placed on the table, before the board, by witness. Witness did not say to Mr. Scott "you wrote it." Said twice "you prepared it." Mr. Scott did not say "Mr. Murray Gungiah, if you persist in saying I wrote it, I shall be obliged to say you are telling a lie." Witness said Mr. Scott had prepared it, as it was signed by his firm. Did not shake the paper in Mr. Scott's face. Mr. Scott said at once "I was in England at the time. You're a liar!" To the best of witness's recollection the original contract was on the table. When witness said he (Mr. Scott) prepared the specification, Mr. Scott called him a liar. Felt annoyed and angry at being called a liar. Did not feel like committing a breach of the peace, as Mr. Scott was a much stronger man than himself. Did not take action for some time. Thought that Mr. Scott as a gentleman would have apologized; waited for the apology. Attended the meeting on the 1st February and met Mr. Scott there. Mr. Scott held out his hand to witness, and witness took it. Believes that Mr. Scott did pat him on the back at that time. Did not show that he was offended with Mr. Scott, and did not refuse to sit on the board with him. Witness knows Mr. Ricketts, and spoke to that gentleman about this case. Mr. Ricketts advised witness to file this case.

Mr. James Graham Scott admitted having called Mr. Murray Gungiah a liar, but he had made use of the term under great and aggressive provocation.

Examined by Mr. Hayes.—Accused is a merchant. That document (Mr. Murray Gungiah's "copy"—shown to him) is not in his handwriting, nor is it in the handwriting of his attorney. It is simply a production of Mr. Murray Gungiah, and was not before the board. The business of the meeting was just about finished when Mr. Murray Gungiah became very obstructive. He held up this paper across the table, and said, in a very offensive way, "you prepared and wrote that." Accused said it had not been prepared nor written by him or his attorney. Mr. Murray Gungiah said, again, very offensively, "you did." Accused replied "If you repeat that, Mr. Murray Gungiah, I shall be obliged to say you are telling a lie." Complainant then got very excited, shook the paper across the table at accused, and said "you did write it," whereupon accused said "No,—you're a liar." He then said he would take action, on which he (accused) asked him to show him the paper he held, and accused marked it, for future identification. Had no intention to insult Mr. Murray Gungiah, and did not intentionally insult him. Gave him no provocation, but complainant gave him provocation by saying "you wrote that." Met Mr. Murray Gungiah at the next meeting, shook hands with him, and patted him on the shoulder, and told him not to be obstructive in future. He accepted this friendly token.

Mr. Sreenivasiengar, chairman of the board of directors, gave corroborative evidence.

Mr. W. South, Secretary of the Maharajah of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, was also called. In regard to the specification held by the complainant, witness said that Mr. Scott had denied having prepared it.

Mr. Murray Gungiah became very excited; he repeated that Mr. Scott had prepared the document. Mr. Scott said "If you repeat that, I shall be obliged," or "under the necessity of—calling you a liar." Mr. Murray Gungiah said again "you prepared it," or words to that effect. Then Mr. Scott said "you're a liar, you're a liar, you're a liar," I think he said "you're a liar" three times.

His honour then proceeded to read out his judgment, which was to the effect that everything in the evidence went to show that the complainant had good reason for objecting at the meeting that the extras for which Mr. Scott claimed payment had been included in the specification. Mr. Scott had taken offence at Mr. Murray Gungiah having said that the specification he held in his hand had been prepared by him; but there did not appear to have been any great amount of provocation. Mr. Scott had clearly been guilty of intentional insult. He had announced his intention to insult by saying "If you say that again, I shall be obliged to call you a liar." And he had made the insult worse by calling complainant a liar three times. This was an insult that was likely, according to law, to lead to a breach of the peace. The complainant had not broken the peace, but he had appealed to the chairman and threatened an action. His honour admitted that the shaking hands was in some measure a condonation of the offence. Therefore he should pass a very light sentence. Mr. Scott had intentionally insulted a native gentleman of good standing. He found him, James Graham Scott, guilty of the offence under section 504, I. P. C., and sentenced him to pay a fine of rupees fifty, or, in default, to be imprisoned for seven days. Further to pay the complainant's process fees, &c.

The fine was immediately paid.

Mr. J. W. Hayes, Junior, then notified to the court that he would apply for a warrant against Mr. Murray Gungiah for perjury. Mr. Murray Gungiah had stated in his evidence that the copy of the specification he held in his hand was passed round to the directors at the meeting, whereas all the witnesses had sworn that it was not passed round; but that Mr. Murray Gungiah held it in his hand the whole time.

Mr. Sidney Smith said that this was a malicious application.

His honour took little or no notice of the matter beyond referring to the evidence.

Mr. Hayes said he would make a formal application.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

SEIZURE OF A CHINESE TRADER.

THE eight men belonging to a Chinese gunboat, who were arrested for landing and seizing a Chinese trader in a house in the City of Victoria, and putting him in irons with the intention of taking him away on their vessel, have been discharged by the magistrate, Mr. Mitchell-Innes, on the ground that an apology had been received for their action through the British *Chargé d'Affaires* at Peking. The telegram from Peking stated that the Governor-General of Foochow, who appears to be the official responsible, had been ordered to express his regret for the action taken to the Hongkong Government. The expression of regret has not yet been received, and in the meantime a warrant has been granted for the arrest of the man seized by the gunboat's crew on a charge of piracy and murder in Chinese territory. The case has been before the magistrate, but has been remanded without any evidence having been produced.

THE SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

THE police, who must be held responsible for the recent outburst of socialist fanaticism in London, cannot say that they had not been warned. A few days before the great demonstration in Trafalgar-square, a meeting was held in the Holborn Town Hall, and addressed by Champion Hyndman, Burn and Williams. Champion occupied the chairs and said they were not present to discuss the causes of the distress, but how to find employment (cheers, and cries of "We want work, and we don't want charity"). Private charity had broken down from the strain which had been brought upon it, and outdoor relief could not be a wise means of trying to tide over the distress.

Hyndman announcing that he was a revolutionary Social Democrat, and that the present organisation of society divided people into the employers and the employed—the wealthy and the poor—the robbers and the robbed—he said that Socialists did not desire disturbance, or they would not make constructive proposals like they were making that night; but disturbance would assuredly come unless attention was paid to such meetings as that. Every man on the platform was ready to face danger on this subject if neccessary. They asked that the poor of London should be housed in a decent manner, and that those who were out of work should be employed in so doing. He proceeded to propose a scheme for the Metropolitan Board of Works to emplay 500,000*l.* for this purpose amongst the trades of London, without the intervention of contractors when they would save five or six per cent.; while they would borrow the monney at 3½ per cent., effecting a clear saving from their own huckstering point of view. But that was only the beginning of the business; they desired to establish the principle that those who were out of work should be employed in doing what was manifestly wanted. Fair Trade or Protection he denounced as only a scheme to protect the breeches pocket of the capitalist (cheers). What had they got to hope for in the future unless there was a revolution! (cheers, and cries of "The sooner the better.") Life was not worth living as at present, and it would be better to die a sudden death than be slowly dragged into a pauper's grave by starvation and misery (cheers). Those who were now taking up the question of social misery did not intend to go back; they would either fail in the struggle or get something for the people. They meant business (cheers).

Burn, late Socialist candidate for Nottingham, who announced that he was one of the army of unemployed, moved "That we call the attention of those so-called labour representatives to their absence from this meeting; and we likewise in that resolution point out to them that the unemployed working men are not ignorant of the causes which are responsible for that absence" (cheers). In very excited language he denounced the statements of Mr. R. Giffen and Professor Leone Levi as to the average earnings of working men, and said that they were afraid to face any meeting of the unemployed, as they had feared to face the Industrial Remuneration Conference last year. After many very strong statements, the speaker said that it was better they should die fighting than die starving (loud cheers).

Williams made a violent and excited speech.

The meeting concluded with some remarks from two of the members of the Holborn Board of Guardians, who admitted the existence of distress, and pointed out their inability, in the absence of permission from the Local Government Board, to do anything in the shape of providing work or affording outdoor relief.

SINGULAR BREACH OF PROMISE ACTION.

AT the Manchester Assizes before Mr. Justice Day and a Special Jury, Miss Mary Haworth, of Blackburn, sought to recover compensation for breach of promise to marry from Mr. Albert Taylor.

Mr. Addison, Q.C., is opening the case said the circumstances were very painful, and the conduct of the defendant had been cruel and shabby. The plaintiff was a young woman of 25 or 26 years of age, and was the daughter of a butcher in Blackburn. She lost both parents about 1875, and went to keep the house of her brother, who continued the business. Plaintiff had an uncle who was a clergyman of the Church of England, and she was a well-bred and well-educated young person. In 1880 the defendant came to her brother's house, and began to court her. Defendant was at that time a member of the firm of cotton spinners and manufacturers, known as B. and W. Taylor. The brother objected to him, because he was "fast." Defendant, however, continued to pay his address to the plaintiff from January to October. In that month she went as a schoolmistress to Clayton-le-Moors. But the day before she went there the defendant seduced her. He had then promised to marry her. She stayed at Clayton-le-Moors until January, 1881. In the meantime the partnership of defendant's firm was dissolved, and defendant got 10,000*l.* to buy him out. Thereupon the plaintiff and he went off together and visited a number of watering places and other towns in England, everywhere living as man and wife, sometime as Mr. and Mrs. Howarth, sometimes as Mr. and Mrs. Taylor. She frequently fretted because she was not defendant's wife, and urged upon him to fulfil his promise and marry her; but he kept putting her off. About July, 1881, a son was born while they were staying at Bridlington way, and he was registered as the son of Arthur and Mary Howarth. In September, 1883, a daughter was borne in another town, and registered as the daughter of A. and M. Taylor, formerly Haworth. They continued to live together until the end of 1884, when the defendant deserted her. She commenced an action for breach of promise, but the defendant meeting in Liverpool renewd his promise, and the action was withdrawn. Plaintiff had no desire to get money out of him: only that he should marry her, and letigmatise her children. In January, 1885, however, he deserted her again. Defendant was not found until May, when the writ was served, and on the 17th of September, before the plea was put in, defendant went to see the plaintiff at her aunt's house, in Blackburn. He asked the aunt what she thought about this affair. She replied that it was a bad job, and that he ought to have married her before her boy was born. Defendant replied, "It is one of the greatest mistakes I have made that I have not married her. But it is not too late. My health is not very good, and I cannot marry under twelve months." He remained in the house sleeping on the sofa and played with the children next day, leaving finally about half-past eleven o'clock in the evening. He again made the promise to marry the plaintiff. On the 21st September he telegraphed, asking her and her aunt to go to Southport to meet him. Here again he called her "The best little women in the world," and acted in such a way that led her to believe he would still marry her. He accompanied them to Blackburn again, and left the plaintiff there.

The plaintiff in evidence confirmed the statement of the learned counsel, and in many particulars it was further supported by the evidence of Mrs. Lawrenson, the aunt with whom Miss Haworth was staying.

The defendant was next called, and he strenuously denied ever having promised the plaintiff that he would marry her.

The jury, after hearing the evidence, awarded the plaintiff 1,600*l.*

AN INDIAN DIVORCE SUIT.

IN the divorce division (London) on Wednesday, Feb. 4, Mr. Justice Butt had before him the case of "Champion *v.* Champion," which was the petition of Mrs. Henrietta Ann Champion for a divorce by reason of the cruelty and adultery of her husband, Mr. Alfred Champion, a solicitor. There was no defence. The parties were married on the 22nd April, 1867, at St. Mary's, Lewisham. The respondent was a solicitor in India, where he was in considerable practice. There were no children of the marriage. In 1873 the petitioner found that her husband's conduct had considerably altered towards her. He used considerable violence towards her. On one occasion he threw her out of bed, injuring her head so much that she was obliged to consult a doctor. Shortly afterwards she received information that an improper intimacy had taken place between the respondent and a native woman in his wife's employ, who was engaged as lady's maid. She spoke to him, and he confessed the intimacy, and undertook to give up this woman. Mrs. Champion came over to England, and left her husband in India. From time to time he came over to this country. In July, 1879, they were in England together, and he then assaulted her. He took her by the throat and turned her out of the room. He went back to India, and she followed him out later. There she contemplated divorce proceedings, but being told that they would be the means of ruining both of them, she abandoned the suit. They did not come together again until August, 1884, when some discussion took place in regard to his conduct in India. He got extremely angry, and struck her two or three blows, she ultimately separating from him. Inquiries were made, and it was ascertained that he had been unduly intimate with a young woman named Frances Coleman, who lived at Brighton. At the present time he was in India. His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs.

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rids all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

NOVEL WRITING: HOW IT IS DONE.

MOST people imagine that the art of writing is no art at all. Music requires a special training, so does painting, so does sculpture, but what is wanted for writing—especially writing novels—except pen, ink, and paper, and a few scattered ideas? The public imagine that it must be hardly any trouble to write what takes so little trouble to read. They do not hold with Sheridan's maxim that "easy writing's curst hard reading," but think that a story which only takes half-an-hour to read must have cost the author very little trouble indeed. "Write!" people sometimes say, "why anybody can write. There is no great art in that. We could all write, if we only gave up the time to it. It must be such very easy work." And so a popular novelist is often greeted with the remark "What a pleasant life you must have, writing those charming stories of yours. I quite envy you such a delightful amusement." "*Amusement*!"—delightful amusement, forsooth! When the wretched man has been in the agonies of indecision for a whole mortal week as to whether he will make Edwin propose for Angelina by letter or by word of mouth, and whether Angelina's papa, old Mr. Brown, ought to enact the part of the "stern parient," or to relent and cry, "Bless you my children." No one gives the poor novel writer credit for any deep thought in the matter. People think his stories all came to him, looked over his shoulder, as Hans Christian Andersen said his did, and as for those thrilling adventures his heroes and heroines undergo by flood and fell, they were reeled off the line by the yard, without any execution or worry on his part. Alas, is it so? There are certainly some favoured individuals who dash away at the rate of a hunt. Anthony Trollope tells us that he was up every morning at half-past five, and turned off 250 words every quarter of an hour, writing regularly three hours a day. But, then, everyone is not like him. Most novelists find it a labour sometimes to get up the necessary amount of steam, and Dr. Johnson's advice to "sit down doggedly," is not always productive of satisfactory results. The charter will hang fire, the climax fails to excite, and the author is at his witt's end how to work it up to fever heat. In one of Thackeray's "Roundabout Papers," he mentions Alexander Dumas' mode of action, how he invented the plan of a new work lying silent on his back for two whole days on the deck of a yacht in a Mediterranean port. At the end of two days he arose, and called for dinner. In those two days he had built his plot, the chapters, the characters, the incidents. The combinations were all arranged in the artist's brain before he had put pen to paper. "My Pegasus," adds Thackeray, "won't fly so as to let me survey the field before me. He has no wings, he is blind of an eye certainly, he is restive, stubborn, slow, crops a hedge when he ought to be galloping, or gallops when he ought to be quiet. He will never show off when I want him. Sometimes he goes at a pace that surprises me, sometimes when I most wish him to make the running the brute turns restive, and am obliged to let him take his own time." A very different author from Thackeray, William Godwin, of "Caleb Williams" fame, describes how his famous book was written, how it grew upon him, bit by bit, from the conclusion backwards through the first and second volumes to the central idea of pursuer and pursued. "I then sat down," he says, "to write my story from the beginning. I wrote for the most part but a short portion in each day. I wrote only when the efflatus was on me. I held it for a maxim that any portion written when I was not fully in the vein told for considerably worse than nothing. Idleness was a thousand times better in this case than writing against the grain. Idleness was only time lost, but a passage written flatly, feebly, and in the wrong spirit, constituted an obstacle that it was next to impossible to set right again. I wrote, therefore, by starts, sometimes for a week or ten days not a line; yet it all came to the same thing in the end. On an average a volume of 'Caleb Williams' cost me four months, neither less nor more." What would Miss Bradden or Mrs. Henry Wood say to this slow rate of progress? In four months they would turn off with ease, not one but three volumes. Still, their volumes are not works of art, as "Caleb Williams" is. Let us hear what Rousseau tells us about his writing:—"My M.S.S," he says, "blotted, scratched, interlined, and scarcely legible, attest the trouble they cost me. There is not one of them which I have not been obliged to transcribe three or four times before it went to press. I could never do anything when placed at a table pen in hand, it must be walking among the rocks or in the woods. It is at night in my bed, during my wakeful moods, that I compose—it may be judged how slowly—particularly for a man who has not the advantage of verbal memory. Some of my periods I have turned and returned in my head for five or six nights before they were fit to be put to paper." Georges Sand also composed at night, not lying in bed, but sitting at her table. Unlike Trollope, her inspiration began late, while his seemed to flow early. She took to her pen at 11 p.m., and went on writing till two or three in the morning. If at this hour she had finished one novel, she began another. Her MSS. were quite free from erasures. Perhaps the most laborious writer the world has ever seen was Petrarch. Some of his experiences in writing a sonnet are curious. First of all the idea appears, and "at three o'clock a.m., on the 19th October," he exclaims, with all the ardour of a parent for his offspring, "I like this." On October 30, at ten o'clock in the morning, he says, "No; this does not please me." On December 20, in the evening, he solemnly announced, "I shall return to this again. I am called to supper." On February 18, towards noon, he cries, "This is now well. However, look at it again." And all this for one sonnet! Sheridan certainly carried out his own theory about easy writing. He corrected and re-corrected, revised and re-cast, till the first copy of his plays was quite different from the last. The present Charles Surface was at first Clarimont, then Florival, then Captain Henry Plausible, then Harry Pliant or Pliable, then young Harrier, and then Frank, while his elder brother was Plausible, Pliable, young Pliant, Tom, and lastly Joseph Surface. The two original plots of *The School for Scandal* were joined into one, and all the business of the opening scene with Lady Sneerwell, at present transacted by Sneak, was given to a character afterwards wholly omitted, Miss Virginia. Sir Peter was old Teazle, "a left-off tradesman," and Lady Teazle was Mrs. Teazle. In the third act, there was a long scene which was found ill-placed, and was accordingly cancelled. Revision followed revision, until the words were scrawled at the end—"Finished at last. Thank God! R. B. Sheridan. Amen! W. Hopkins." No comedy reads more smoothly, or is more amusing, than *She Stoops to Conquer*, and yet, when Goldsmith was writing it, he says, "I have been trying these three months to do something to make people laugh. Here I have been strolling about the hedges, studying jests with a most tragical countenance." Among modern writers, Bulwer Lytton wrote, at first, very slowly, and with great difficulty. He re-wrote some of his unpublished essays nine or ten times. He only wrote about three hours a day, from ten till one, seldom later. As practice gave him more ease he began to write very rapidly, turning of 20 pages a day of novel print. We cannot help seeing that those authors who write slowly and deliberately write the best. Thackeray will live longer than Trollope, and Balzac than Alexander Dumas. In this case, it often proves that overhaste is a positive defect, and that time, patience, and perseverance are necessary to a good writer. What would some of us say to St. Pierre, who wrote "Paul and Virginia" over nine times before he was satisfied with it? Young novel-writers generally have a great deal to learn. In youth, the imagination is active and strong, while the judgment is weak, and the faculty of comparison not sufficiently developed. So, a "young novel," as it is called, has often a great deal of "go" and spirit in the situations and descriptions, but it breaks down, as a whole, because the author has not considered how to work up his story to a climax. Some of our best novelists have accomplished their great successes comparatively late in life. Sir Walter Scott was over forty when he published "Waverley," and George Eliot was thirty-eight when she first thought of writing "Scenes from Clerical Life." In novel writing, as in other things, there is "luck in leisure."—*Ladies' Treasury.*

MURDER BY FRENCH MINERS.

THE murder of M. Watrain by the miners of Decazeville is one of the most shocking acts of savagery ever committed in a civilized country. Notwithstanding the presence of the sub-prefect, the mayor, and the captain of gendarmerie, the unfortunate man was seized and bound by a score or so of masked ruffians and thrown out of the window of the room on the second floor of the company's office in which he took refuge. He fell heavily to the ground; but he managed to rise, and made a few steps in a vain attempt to escape. He soon fell again under the blows of the miners assembled outside, who struck at him savagely with their lamps; and when he was down, the crowd (not only the men, but the women) trod and trampled upon his body till life was all but extinct—quite extinct, according to some accounts. The murderous fury of the mob is not to be explained by any special grievances of which the Decazeville miners had to complain; for though the company paid no dividend last year, and have in fact been producing for some time at a loss, they have never reduced the number of working days, as some of the neighbouring mine-owners have had to do. "It is a page out of 'Germinal'" said one of the directors in Paris when he heard of the tragedy. It seems certain that M. Zola's work has had a demoralizing effect on the mining population all over France, by whom it is known to have been extensively read. The miners are acting in terrible ernest the scenes which the authorities refused to tolerate even on the stage the other day. Meanwhile the Paris Socialist papers are writing articles in praise of this atrocious murder.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

A NOBLEMAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

AT Marlborough-street Police-office on Jan. 29, Lord Savernake, of Bolton-street, Piccadilly, was charged with assaulting Police-constable Campion while in the execution of his duty; and Thomas Barker, of Sutton, Surrey, cotton broker; Charles Jones Jervis, of Maidenhead, stockbroker; John Sayle, of Denman-street, gentleman; Richard Parsons, of Tottenham, agent; and Joseph Atkins, of Barham-street, cab proprietor, were charged with attempting to rescue Lord Savernake from the lawful custody of the police. Campion said that shortly after eleven o'clock on the previous night he was outside the London Pavilion in the Haymarket, when he saw Barker ejected from that building. As he wanted to re-enter the place the witness went to the door to prevent him doing so, when Lord Savernake came up from behind and, with a coarse expression, said, "Leave him alone," and struck him in the face. Lord Savernake was about to strike him again when he seized hold of him, as also did the constable who came up at the time. Lord Savernake then became very violent. While the witness was holding him Sayle seized him by the collar of his coat and tried to pull him away. Jervis hung on to one of his arms, and Barker took hold of the other, also seizing him by the back of the neck, and both of them tried to pull him away from Lord Savernake, and very roughly used him. Eventually several constables came to his assistance, and at the corner of Regent-street and Piccadilly he handed Lord Savernake over to another policeman and took Sayle into custody. When near the police-station he took Barker and Atkins into custody. In cross-examination the witness said that Lord Savernake did not strike him by accident. Another police-constable deposed that he saw Lord Savernake strike Campion with the back of his hand. Mr. Tanner, for the defence, said Lord Savernake had been dining out that evening, and he would be quite content to leaves the matter in the magistrate's hands. Mr. Mansfield said the defendants appeared to have been guilty of very foolish conduct. He saw no reason why Lord Savernake should have molested the constable, who did not seem to have interfered with Barker all. What had been done to the constable, who appeared to have only been doing his duty, could scarcely be constituted an assault, and seemed to have been done more as an insult than with any other motive. Lord Savernake would have to pay a fine of 40s. The other defendants would be fined 10s. each.

A COVETED ISLAND.

MISS GORDON CUMMING writes in the *St. James's Gazette*:—Even in the dreamy loveliness of the South Pacific, it would be difficult to find a fairer "seascape" than meets the eye when you are cruising off the coast Upolu; whence on a clear day you may see at a glance the beautiful mountain-peaks of Tutuila and several smaller isles, while far in the distance the blue isle of Savaii seems to float between sea and sky. The first impression is all of rugged mountains and dense forest; but, as you near the land, you discern quiet bays where peaceful-looking villages, each with its Christian school and chapel, nestle among groves of bread-fruit and bananas, while a somewhat monotonous fringe of tall cocoa-palms edges the belt of fine white coral-sand.

The Samoan houses are admirably adapted to the climate, affording a shelter from sun or rain without sacrificing one breath of air. But they are not suggestive of an privacy in domestic life, being, in fact, constructed like enormous mushrooms. The heavy dome-shaped roof is supported in the centre by several very large posts, each of which represents a goodly forest-tree; while the outer edge rests on a circle of smaller posts, likewise firmly embedded in the ground. Walls there are none; but at night screens of reeds or of plaited palm-leaves are hung up round the house, and the interior is divided into compartments by heavy curtains of native bark-cloth.

The ponderous roof is valuable property, and is so constructed that it can be divided into four parts and removed, in case the family should have occasion to change their quarters; its great rafters being simply bound together by strong lianas from the forest. The thatch is prepared by women, and is quite a work of art. First some thousands of reeds must be gathered, and to these are neatly fastened a close fringe of the long narrow leaves of the sugar cane or the screw-pine. These are laid together on the framework of the roof so closely that the interior shows only the reeds which are lashed together with many-coloured string of cocoanut fibre forming elaborate designs. The fringes of long leaves falling outside make a most effectual thatch.

This roof overshadows a raised platform of wave worn boulders, forming the foundation, on which is spread a thick layer of gravel. Above this is a carpet of sun-dried grass, and over all a covering of coarse mats. Soft beautifully plaited mats are kept in store; and are laid down for the use of the chief inmates or guests, who are also furnished with beautifully plaited fans. There is no furniture of any sort: nothing but mats and wooden neck-rests, which act as pillows, and a few baskets for fish or vegetables. Unlike the Fijians, the Samoans have no pottery of any sort, either as water-vessels or for cooking; the cooking is all done out-of-doors in native ovens, with earth, hot stones, and steam. But for warmth, and for convenience in lighting the frequent cigarettes, most houses have two fireplaces, one on either side of the central posts. They are simply circular hollows, coated with clay; and it is a matter of wonder that sparks do not oftener ignite the mats. The cigarrettes consist of a morsel of tobacco leaf, rolled up in a shred of the dried bananna-leaf fringe which the majority wear round the waist to gird up the kilt of paper mulberry cloth. The said fringe was made fresh for some gala-day, when it seemed composed of ribbons of bright green and yellow; in its withered state, having ceased to be ornamental, it is thus made useful. A more ornamental fringe is made of the long narrow leaves of the *Dracæno terminalis*, especially of the red leaves which are oiled to make them more glossy. For really full-dress, the chiefs and ladies of high degree to wear very fine mats of split pandanus, of a delicate straw-colour; though some prefer a shaggy kilt of white hibiscus fibre. It is not customary for men to wear any covering on the shoulders; but formerly all were closely tattooed from the waist to the knees, giving the effect, on these fair skins, of nether garments of bluish silk. This pratice has been discouraged for the last half century on account of its connection with heathen ceremonies; so that few except the older men are thus adorned. They are a very noble looking race truly dignified in their bearing, and the fairest-skinned of all Polynesians. Their naturally black hair is invariably dyed of tawny yellow, from the practice of periodically coating with coral-lime, for cleanliness. While undergoing this process, each head, whether male or female, seems to have donned a barrister's wig. When the line is washed out the yellow friz is adorned with a blossom of scarlet hibiscus or a head-dress of pearly nautilus shell.

DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

PAINFUL reports continue to be published from several Russian provinces, where the last autumn crops have wholly or partially failed. In several districts of Podolsk every able-bodied inhabitant has migrated towards Moscow, leaving only the women, children and decrepid old men who are without means of subsistence. Matters are little better in Minsk, where Prince Radziwill has just entirely remitted the half-year's rents of his tenants. In Jaroslav the hunger typhus epidemic rages unabated, though the Government continues its strenuous efforts by means of sledge caravans to send medical and bodily relief to the distressed and isolated inhabitants.

BANKRUPTCY OF AN UNSUCCESSFUL PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE.

AT the London Bankruptcy Court on Thursday, a meeting was held before Mr Registrar Hazlitt for the public examination of Nehemiah Learoyp, the absconding solicitor, who recently carried on business at Albion-chambers, Moorgate-street, and resided at the Elms, Muswellhill. The bankrupt, who unsuccessfully contested Boston during the General Election, absconded shortly afterwards upon a criminal charge. The receiving order was made on the petition of Mr. Henry R. Hinchcliffe, woollen cloth manufacturer of Hinchcliffe mills, Huddersfield, creditor for 2566*l.* 19s. At the first meeting proofs amounting to 15,469*l.* 15s. 5d. were put in, and Mr. J. Brown, accountant, Holborn viaduct, was appointed trustee of the estate, with a committee of inspection. Upon the case being called, the official solicitor stated that the bankrupt had absconded, and nothing had been heard of him since. The public examination was adjourned *sine die.*

MDME. SARAH BERNHARDT'S SALARY.

IN the early days of newspapers they used to pay theatrical managers for items of information. Considering the extent to which advertisement by *canard* has been pushed of late, it is lucky for newspapers that they have abandoned this custom. In these days we are informed as to the many thousands actresses pay for their diamonds, wigs, dresses, hats, cloaks, etc., etc.; and American theatrical managers go so far as to advertise the salaries and fees of their leading actresses. The latest "boom" comes to us from France. Mr. Abbey and Maurice Grau are said to have egaged Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt at a salary of £146 a night, a percentage on the receipts above a stipulated sum ("which, it is reckoned, will double her salary"), and to pay all her expenses and those of three attendants for a tour in America of twelve months. M. Pierre Berton is also engaged to support her at a salary of £400 a month. If we reckon wardrobe, journeys, Mdme. Bernhardt's expenses (no small item), the expenses of her servants, the salaries of the other members of the company, authors' fees, scenery, etc, etc, at a like sum, this means that we are asked to believe two practical business Americans imagine they are going to "play to" a sum of £259,200 in a year. In the face of the facts that Mdme. Bernhardt is not new to America, that Mr. Wilson Barret is sure to be the "craze" there, and that next year, with the railway war, is likely to be a very bad theatrical twelvemonth in the States, we are asked to believe that Mdme. Bernhardt will play to £828 2s 3d. a performance, and that she will act 313 times in the year—neither of which she is very likely to do.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAR. 1.

THE only alterations reported by Reuter in his closing telegrams from London of Saturday's date are in Indian Securities, the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan being ¼ higher at 102¾, while Rupee Paper has declined ½, 4 per cent. to 73½, 4½ to 75¾.

MONEY.—In the open market there has been no material change of position. The tendency is no doubt towards higher rates but the movement is very gradual. The statement of the Bank of Bombay for the weak ending on Saturday shows a further decrease in the Cash Balance of 7 lakhs, the increase in the trade demand being upwards of 14 lakhs. Details of the changes in the different accounts are :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc. Rs.	3,10,824
Do. Do. Branches	Inc. ,,	1,08,330
Other Deposits	Dec. ,,	11,38,216
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	1,958
Loans	Inc. ,,	1,44,140
Bills Discounted	Dec. ,,	54,723
Cash with other Banks	Dec. ,,	2,60,998
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	7,00,068

EXCHANGE.—Firmer advices from Calcutta have exercised a steadying influence here to-day, and in Bank Paper rates are advanced 1-32d. The amount of private bills offering continues small, which acts as a drag always on any upward movement. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 6 1-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 1-16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 6 3-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,,	1-91¾	,,

GOVERNMENT Paper continues weak, and Fours for cash are down to Rs. 97 7-16. Fours-and-a-half are still nominal at Rs. 101.

SHARES are unchanged, except in Spinning and Weaving mills, which are again partially dearer. Coorla, Jewraz Balloo and Ripon are quoted Rs. 10 higher, and all round Mill shares are firmly held.

COTTON is exceedingly dull, and transactions for export to-day have been very few, shipments for February being completed. Bhownuggers are beginning to show signs of weakness, and Broach also is offering on easier terms without attracting buyers. The following are quoted prices :—

	Rs.	per candy.
Good Bengals	148	,,
,, Omras	156	,,
,, Do. (Staple cotton)	161	,,
,, Broach, March	189	,,
,, Do. April	187	,,
,, Dholleras-Bhowngar	167	,,
,, Do May	166	,,

WHEAT is unchanged. We quote No. 1 Soft White at Rs. 3-13-6 April, Rs. 3-13-3 for May, No. 1 Club Delhi for May Rs. 3-11-9 per cwt. At a concession of ¼ anna per cwt. there would be buyers, but sellers in the meantime wont give way.

LINSEED is lower at Rs. 6-6 ready, Rs. 6-1 per cwt. for May delivery. Other seeds are unaltered.

FREIGHTS are quiet, and in some instances a trifle easier. The s s. Knight Errant is reported fixed for Antwerp at 18s. 9d. for this month's loading, but otherwise we have not heard of much being done. Quotations are :—

	Ready	Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool	,,	17-6	15
London	,,	20-0	
Open Charter	,,	18-9 to 20-0	
Havre	,,	20-0	
Dunkirk	,,	18-9 to 20-0	
Antwerp	,,	18-9 to 20-0	
Marseilles	,,	18-9 to 20-0	
Trieste, Venice	,,	26-3 to 27-6 at 2s.	

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	20,000		Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	42,000	Rs.	all	2½ p.c.	715xd
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	10 do.	821
Bank of Madras		500	all	5 do.	387½
EXCHANGE BANKS.	10,000	£	£		
Agra Bank		£	1	6 do.	13⅛
Hong-kong and Shang. B. Corporation	10,000	100	all	17½ do.	466
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	110
		250			

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	990
Akola Press Co.	80	500	500	Rs. 50	4
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	42
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,050xd
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	285
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	340
Broach Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	Rs. 16	170
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	210
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	750
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	165xd
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	280
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,575
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 40	625
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	150	500	500	Rs. 25	40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	400	Rs. 40	445
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	245
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	125
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	..	415
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	565
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	1
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	142½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	10	Rs. 30	565
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	50	Rs. 7½	450
Sind Press Co.	700	2,000	75	Rs. 7	655
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,200
Samaye Press Co.	300	500	500	..	1
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	50	..	447½
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9 345	100	100	..	112
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	335
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	780
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	480
Bhurgry Sugar Mills	9,000	100	100	..	9
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	435
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	..	1020
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	27	..	160
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 30	780
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 175	705
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	670
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	735
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	..	995
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	1075
Dhuni Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,020
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	5	5	Rs. 25	725xd
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	710
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	5	5	..	30
Gordon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	130
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1	1	..	915
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,000	50	50	..	50
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	1,060
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	4,000	5	5	36	180
Indian Manufg Co. Ld.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,175
James Greaves Mills	1,000	50	50	..14-5-7	5.0
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	5	5	..	40
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,100
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	990
Kustao Maskunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	9½
Leopold S. Bisanlis & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. ..	53xd
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	3.0
Manaksatum	65	1,000	1,000	..	695
Manockjee Petit's	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,212½
Mazagon Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	..	195
Morarjee Goculdas	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,450
Nowrosjee Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	660
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5	..	85
Narayan Cotton Mill	..	1,000	1,000	..	700
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	950
Oriental	5,725	625	62	..	600
Parell S. & W. Co., Ld.	4,000	400	40	..	30
People of India S. & W Company	1,000	25	25	..	205
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,250	50	5	..	110
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	..	960
Ripon	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	9 5
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,410
Sholapore Mills	675	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,090
Soonderdas	250	1,000	1,000	..	810
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	485
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	25	25	..	55
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	600
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	825
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	8.0

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 20th February, as compared with the statement of the 27th February :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb 20. Rs.	Feb. 27. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,00
Public Deposits at Head Office	46,12,087	49 5 911
do. do. at Branches	19 26.0 0	20,31,900
Other Deposits	1,99,18 079	1,87,78,983
Post Bills	19 7 3	18.2.8
Cash Credits undrawn	3.92.703	3.99 538
	3,93,98 662	3,86,85,230
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	32,34,912	32 32,914
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	17,27.718	18.86.853
Loans, on Security of do.	25 51,441	26 98,901
Current Accounts, overdrawn	897	6,367
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,77,82 031	1,77,21 811
Stamps	28,730	24,788
Dead Stock Rs. 5,75,578		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,65,000	3,10.578	3,10 578
Cash Balances with Correspondence	8.50 231	5 89,295
Cash and Currency Notes	1,29 9,148	1,22 08 435
	3,93,98,6 2	3,86,85 230

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 27.

Meadows, Dy Surgn-Genl, Bo M S, on duty, from Baroda.

FEBRUARY 28.

Jennings, Lt, Bo R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Wood, Lt, Bo, on duty, from Poona.
Fox, Major, Bo, R E, on furlough, from Secunderabad.
Dirom, Capt, Bo 15th B C, on furlough, from Rawal Pindi.
Cameron, Capt, Bo R E, on duty, from Kirkee.
Adams, Lt-Col, Bo, Dy Quarter Master Genl, on duty, from Poona.

MARCH 1.

Money, Capt, Bo, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Stoch, Lt-Col, Bo 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Jopp, Col, Bo R E, on duty, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 28.

Minchin, Lt, 6th Punjab Infantry, on leave, to Edwardesabad.
Moore, Major, Ms R A, on duty, to St Thomas' Mount.

MARCH 1.

Adams, Lt-Col, Bo, Dy Qr-Mr-Genl, on duty, to Sholapore.
Leacock, Lt-Col, 28th Bo Infantry, to assume command, to Kurrachee.
Auchenleck, Surgn-Genl, Bo M S, on duty, to England.
Stewart, Col, Bl J A Gl, on furlough, to England.
Buck, Maj-Genl, Ms S C, on furlough, to England.
Downie, Surgn-Maj, Bl I M S, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt.,

B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1886.

There will be a Class of Instruction for certificates on Wednesday, the 3rd inst, at 5-30 p.m., at Head-quarters.

As there appears to be some misconception on the subject, it is notified, for general information, that under no circumstances whatever can class firing be carried out except in order of periods as laid down in the Regulations, i.e., commencing at 150 yards, and performing the practices in succession, A, B C, F, G, D, E, H, I. An officer or instructor must be present.

There will be no morning parade on Wednesday, the 3rd inst.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date, and posted to Companies as follows :—No 2283, Vol W Harman, to F Company, and from Nos 2264 to 2308, to H Company; Nos 2309 to 2337, to G Company; and Nos 375 to 382 Cadets to L Company.

Vol J Greahy is transferred from E to H Company from the 1st inst.

Vols J A A Turner and E A Foulconer, having rejoined, are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to H Company.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.

15-86—Mirza, H K—Asanand Dharamdas and others vs Toolaram Jammi al
For examination of witnesses under Section 287.
314-79—Ardesir and H—The New Fleming S and W Co vs Kessowji Naik and others—Jefferson, B and D, J C Cama.
Long Causes.
118-83 Bicknell and K—Bhaboobai, vs Kristnajee Arjoon—R Saipey.—Part heard.
250-85—Payne, G and S—A Morton, vs Lieut-Colonel A F Doobs—Mayfarlane and E.
333-85—Crandi, L and O—Dayaghud Malookchund vs Anundrao Bulwant and another—Little, S F and N.
307-81—Little, S, F and N—Sha Weljee Natha vs Laljee Kessowjee and another—Macfarlane and E.
64-81—Framjee Dadabhoy and C—The New Peerless Cotton Co vs Kessowjee Hemraj and others—Little, S, F and N.
110-81—Little, S, F and N—Luckmidas Khimjee and others vs Shaik Essa bin Khalifa and others—Payne, G and S.
79 81—Ardesir and H—Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia vs Ruttonjee Curs Dee Wadia—Crawford, L and O.
For final hearing on Commissioner's report.
603-77—Little, S, F and N—Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Baxterna vs Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Baxterna—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

183-84—Payne, G and S—Gopji Natha vs L L Dreyfus—Hore, C and E.
398-84—Thakurdas, D and C—Janmahomed Cassum vs Vaiju Mahomed bin Rojub—Tyabji and D.
427-84—Ebji Vikia—Bhanji Gugaram and another vs Mahomedally Dossaji—R Skipsey.
91-84—Bakrishna and B—Chandbhai Amonjee and another vs Mariamba and others—Tyabjee and , and in person.
222 83—Tyabjee and D—Butchraj Ramsook and another vs Laxminarayen Chogalal—Payne, G and S.
223-83—Payne, G and S—Luxmi-narayen Chogalal vs Sadasook Butchraj—Tyabjee and D.
224-83—Tyabjee and D—Bhaniraj Ramsook and others vs Luxminarayen Chogalal—Payne, G and S.
To speak to the minutes of the Decree.
122-80—Ardesir and H—The New Alexandria and W Co vs Vadilal Sakurchund—Jefferson, [illegible]

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.

42 -85—Vanu and H—Hormusjee Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy vs Martin Cohen.
Long Causes.
107-85—Hore, C. and B—Kumbai and others vs Ashabai and others—Macfarlane and E—Part heard.
392-85—Little, S, F and N—Morarji Kirnji vs Purshotum Tricumji and others—In person—Part heard.
51-85—Nanu an H—Morbai vs Nanabhoy Burjorji Bottiwalla and others—Jardine and E—Part heard.
294-85—Tyabji and D—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Premchand Roychund—Tobin and R.
1-85—Jeffor ds. and others—Chhotmey Lalji and others vs Poorsai—Tyabji and D.
398 85—Tyabji and D—To lidas Raghuvardas vs Raghunathdas Janakdas—Crawford and B.

MR. N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
K. P., G. C. M. G., P. C., G. M. S. I.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL
OF INDIA.

No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango-lane, CALCUTTA.

MR. LAZARUS' system of testing and supplying Glasses suited to the exact requirements of each eye has now been officially recognised in India by His Excellency the Viceroy, who after personally expressing his approval has specially appointed Mr. Lazarus his Ophthalmic Optician.

Pamphlet, "How to Preserve the Sight," free on application.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
Deputy-Surgeon General A. E. Dale, M.D., Abbottabad, writes :—"Some time since I obtained a pair of Pebble Spectacles from you which have given me so much satisfaction that I would be obliged by your sending me another pair. You take great pains in testing the sight, and your Pebbles are so good that I shall strongly recommend any one requiring Optical assistance to apply to you."

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.
Old Bond Street, LONDON. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY. | 3, & 4 Hare St. CALCUTTA.
Mr. LAWRENCE'S Pamphlet, "Ignorance the cause of numerous Eye Diseases," Post free, 4½ annas.

Price List free.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case, Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .....MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY,
SECOND GRAND
REMENYI CONCERT.

The World-famed Musical Virtuoso,
EDOUARD REMENYI,
EDOUARD REMENYI,
EDOUARD REMENYI.
THE KING OF VIOLINISTS,
ASSISTED BY
MISS HATTIE B. DOWNING,
(SOPRANO), AND
MR. ISIDORE LUCKSTONE,
Solo Pianist.

PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PIANO A.. { Funeral March of a Marionette.....Gounod.
SOLOS B.. { Grand March.....Kowalski.

MR. ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.

ARIA.....Non fu sogno (I Lombardi).....Verdi.

MISS HATTIE B. DOWNING.

VIOLIN SOLO Fantaisie on "Othello".....Ernst.

EDOUARD REMENYI.

BALLAD .....Because of Thee .....Tours.

Miss HATTIE B. DOWNING.

VIOLIN..... { Scotch / Auld Robin Gray.
SOLO..... { Melodies / The Campbells are Comin'.
(Transcribed for Violin alone by Remenyi)

EDOUARD REMENYI.

PIANO SOLO "Rigoletto" .....Liszt.

MR. ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.

OLD SONG ..Twickenham Ferry.

Miss HATTIE B. DOWNING.

VIOLIN A.. { Nocturne (in G. Minor).....Chopin.
SOLOS. B .. { Mazurka (in B. Flat).....

(Transcribed for Violin by Remenyi.)

EDOUARD REMENYI.

BALLAD....."Waiting" .....Millard.

Miss HATTIE B. DOWNING.

VIOLIN SOLO Introduction and Improvisation on the "Carnival of Venice"..Remenyi.

EDOUARD REMENYI.

The SCHIEDMAYER Concert Grand Pianoforte used for these Series of Concerts is supplied by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. (Limited).

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes to hold 4.....Rs. 16
Orchestra Stalls .....Rs. 4
Stalls .....Rs. 2
Pit .....Re. 1

Box Plan open at SOUNDY & Co., Limited, where seats may be reserved.

Manager .....FRANK WESTON.
Avant Courier .....J. J. FOSTER.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,
Third Grand
REMENYI CONCERT.

THURSDAY NEXT,
Fourth Grand
REMENYI CONCERT.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

SIAM.

DEATH.

CORDING—February 2, at H M's Legation, Bangkok, Siam, S Cording, First Assistant to the Legation.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

IRVING—SOUTHEY—March 1, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, Surgeon Major L. A. Irving, youngest son of the late Major-General Irving, C B, R A, to Ethel youngest daughter of the late Colonel Southey, M S C.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURDITT—February 24, at Nellore, the wife of Rev J F Burditt, a son.
FERGUSON—February 23, at Rawal Pindi, wife of Henry T Ferguson, M Inst., C E, of a daughter.
HAMILTON—February 26, at Kajmore, the wife of M Hamilton, C S, of a daughter.
SHERMAN—February 26, at T. Ryd-street, Calcutta, the wife of Geo P O Sherman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LUKER—HILL—February 25, at Christ Church, Madras, by the Rev R B Foaet, Frank, second son of Mr W Luker, Gainsboro, Gloucestershire, to Jessie, second daughter of Mr J Hill, of Ashcross, Gloucestershire.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1886.

WHEN Mr. Gorst came forward a couple of years since in the capacity of Devil's Advocate against the Hyderabad State in general, and the political reputation of the late Sir Salar Jung in particular, he made much of certain debts alleged to be owing by the Nizam's Government to village officials, and amounting in the aggregate to close upon a crore of rupees. We believe that in a more confidential statement he estimated these debts at a much larger sum. However this may have been, he made the most and the worst of this *damnosa hereditas* to discredit every one in Hyderabad save those whose particular purpose he so valorously tried to serve; and the result was that his account of the financial relations between the Roosundars and village officials and the Nizam's Government was about as exact as much else that appeared in his lively but most unreliable contribution to the *Fortnightly Review* in the spring of 1884. To Mr. Gorst it seemed that the difficulty arose through the incurable procrastination of an impecunious Government. "The turbulent population of the city of Hyderabad could not be put off; but in the country districts and amongst the lower grade of officials it owes at the present time about £900,000 for payments withheld. Village officers who cannot get their just salaries paid have no means of living, except extortion from the ryots." The elegant simplicity of this version of the matter saved trouble both to the writer and to his readers. Mr. Gorst did not wish to trouble them, any more than he wished to trouble himself, with any inquiry into the origin and nature of the outstanding claims against the Nizam's Government. A claim is a claim whatever it may rest upon, and whatever counter-claim may be set up against it; and so it was quite enough for the purposes of an article that was meant to be dashing to set up a big total, and then to ask his readers to contemplate in it an awful example of the financial disorder into which the kingdom of the Nizam had been permitted to fall. We pointed out, long ago, how strangely Mr. Gorst had failed to understand this, amongst other things, in the case which he laboured so hard to put forward. The reference which was made to it by the Nawab Salar Jung at the installation anniversary banquet showed that the Hyderabad Government had not been slow in dealing with the claims upon which Mr. Gorst's accusations were rested; a recent departmental inquiry into the whole matter has shown that the attempt to make the *roosumdar* claims a matter of reproach to the Nizam's Government has been singularly unsuccessful.

The truth is, that the claims have never presented themselves with the embarrassing simplicity in which they are made to appear in the famous *Fortnightly Review* article. To speak of them as sums due to village officers is to state a half truth of an inconveniently misleading sort. There were claims to be met by the Nizam's Government; but there were also counter-claims in respect of rent due to the Government, and for the most part undisputed. The claims Mr. Gorst made much of; the counter-claims he ignored. It was less a matter of debt than of unadjusted balances. The question arose in this way. When the Raichore Doab and Dharaseo were restored to the Nizam under the Treaty of 1860, it was found that these assigned districts had benefited by the commutation into cash payments of a number of land grants to patels and patwaris and roosumdars—the last named descendants of an order of displaced district officers The example set in Raichore and Dharaseo was followed in the rest of the Nizam's dominions, and by degrees a system of cash payments was introduced in lieu of the grant of land which had been made under the old village communal system. The change was neither resolved upon nor made in a day, and it was the hard fate of the Hyderabad revenue authorities not to have completed it before Mr. Gorst went out to spy the nakedness of their land, and to report upon their misgovernment. When he arrived in the country a considerable part of the process of conversion into cash payments had been completed, but a considerable part remained, and in this he found material for building up that count in his indictment which dealt with the finances of the Nizam's Government. There were confessedly some very unsatisfactory elements in the situation, though Mr. Gorst, who preferred to be sweeping rather than searching, appears to have lost sight of them. It was, for instance, anything but good account keeping which carried forward, year after year, as unadjusted deposits, the revenue of jaghir lands and inam lands under attachment. The balance which loomed so large in Mr. Gorst's view two years ago would have been insignificant and probably unheard of if a more practical method of account keeping had been followed. The debt was, indeed, so largely a matter of account, that it is not altogether surprising that a cold weather tourist—especially one who had a mission—should have failed to understand its real significance. If he had been able, as some competent and disinterested officials were recently able, to take here and there the records of a district and make a detailed investigation into the matter, Mr. Gorst would have known that the true debt owing by the Nizam's Government to the roosumdars and patels and patwaris was much too small to deserve notice, even in a magazine article.

The efforts that the Nizam's Government have made to get rid of these outstanding claims formed a subject of very proper gratulation in the Minister's recent speech. And when the details of the work are examined, it is seen that the Minister took a by no means too roseate view of the work which the Revenue Department have done in this direction since his accession to office two years ago. At that time the sum outstanding was one crore twenty-seven lakhs, but of this half a crore consisted of "deposits," that is, of revenue of attached jaghirs and inam lands carried forward from year to year, and therefore not properly to be regarded as debt. By the end of 1884 the gross amount due under these heads was Rs. 1,72,00,000. But the process of adjustment was all this time in full vigour, though the critics of the administration do not seem to have been aware of it. In the first year of the present *regime*, roosum claims amounting to twenty lakhs and a half were settled; so also were certain cash charitable grants amounting to seventeen lakhs; village officers' allowances amounting to thirty-two lakhs and a quarter; and "deposits" amounting to about thirty-nine lakhs. At the end of the year the balance that had still to be dealt with was only sixty-three lakhs Halli siccas. Of this, it may be anticipated, only a portion will need to be met in hard cash, for an analysis of the one crore and eight lakhs of claims adjusted in 1884 shows that of these claims to the amount of more than seventy-lakhs were adjusted by book entry, and only thirty-five lakhs by money payment. A debt of which sixty-seven and-a-half per cent. can be met by an adjustment in accounts is not a formidable impediment to the prosperity of a State, and so much of it as still remains to be paid in money can be paid as soon as it has been proved. These outstanding claims never were an embarrassment to the Government, nor is there any reason to believe that those who preferred them were as greatly concerned about them as some who came in—*amici curiæ*—with no burning desire to make matters appear better than they really were. Here, at any rate, is the answer of the Hyderabad Government to one count in the indictment that was drawn up against them eighteen months ago, and the answer seems the more satisfactory when it is known that no complaints have been made of the manner in which the claims have been adjusted by the district officers, and that there is no apparent reason to doubt that the adjustment has been fairly made.

THE work of the Forest Commission will be greatly enlarged if the Kanara District be added to the area of enquiry. Great efforts are being made in the locality to bring the grievances of the cultivators and the forest tribes before the Commission. If accounts that reach us may be relied upon, the belief prevails in Kanara that the superior Forest authorities and other officials are much opposed to any such measure. There is probably some exaggeration in the accounts that have come from Kanara of the excitement which prevails on the subject, and although *zoolum* is spoken of, that is a word which comes easily to the lips and still more easily to the pen. If the people of Kanara have any real grievance in the matter—or even if they only think they have—it will not be difficult for them to get a hearing, and this is a fact of which no one is more conscious than the officials who are said to be showing so strong a desire to exclude Kanara from the scope of the Coinmissioner's enquiry.

MR. JUSTICE WEST, at the expiration of his three months' renewal of leave next month, will resume his seat in the High Court. Mr. Jardine, who is acting for Mr. West, will probably fill the place of Mr. Nugent at the Secretariat; during Mr. Nugent's eighteen months' absence on leave. It is probable that Mr. Richey will also proceed home on leave shortly. A vacancy in the High Court will be caused by the departure for England in April of Sir William Wedderburn, whose place, it is expected, will be filled by the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General.

THE death of General Wilson after so long a struggle for life has caused general regret. The Government vessels in the Bombay harbour yesterday hoisted their flags at half-mast in respect for his memory. General Wilson entered the army in April 1838, and took part in the operations in Bundelkhund, in the Punjab campaign in 1848 and 1849, including the action of Ramnuggar, the passage of the Chenab, and the battle of Gujerat. During the Indian Mutiny, he was present at the action in the cantonments of Lucknow, in which he was wounded, and the pursuit of Ferozshah. He was appointed a member of the Supreme Council in May 1881. His demise was not unexpected. He had for several weeks been at death's door, and a man of less robust constitution would long ago have succumbed to the complication of maladies with which he was afflicted. No man could long stand the combined attacks of fever, dysentery and pneumonia.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Surat, Captain R. G. Murray, arrived in Bombay harbour at 2 o'clock this morning with the overland mails of the 12th Feb.

M. REMENYI'S CONCERT.

THE first of the series of concerts which M. Remenyi proposes, with the assistance of Miss Hattie B. Downing and Mr. Isidore Luckstone, to give in the Gaiety Theatre, took place last evening, and was a genuine musical treat to all who had the pleasure of hearing the great violinist. M. Remenyi performed wonders with his violin, and roused the audience to such a pitch of enthusiasm by his rendering of two of Paganini's famous studie sand of the "Marseillaise," that many stood up apparently forgetting their usual decorum, and shouted and waived their hats frantically, while from all parts of the theatre there came a perfect storm of applause which continued for several minutes. Indeed, it was only with the greatest difficulty that the audience could persuade themselves to leave the theatre when the actual programme had been gone through.

MR. G. S. MOLESWORTH ON BI-METALLISM.

MR. GUILFORD S. MOLESWORTH delivered yesterday a lecture on Bi-metallism before the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at their rooms in Graham's Buildings. The Hon. F. Forbes-Adam occupied the chair, and there were present: Major-General Hancock, Messrs. S. S. Solomon, W. M. Macaulay, G. A. Barnett, J. Marshall, Allan Arthur, F. Beaufort, Bell, T. Booth, J. Macfarlane, Craigie, Lynch, J. Campbell, L. R. W. Forrest, W. Lang, G. Manson, E. M. Slater, J. Steiner, F. C. Selby, G. W. Moir, W. M. Macdonald, and many others.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he had got at pleasure in introducing to the meeting Mr. Molesworth, who had come out to India on official duty. He had very strong views on bi-metallism, and wished to express them before leaving Bombay. He accordingly asked the committee of the Chamber of Comm

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL AT MADRAS.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 1.

The weather to-day was most favorable, a strong breeze blowing. The Clive arrived in harbour at 11-30, but the Viceroy did not land before the advertised time, namely, 4-30 p.m. At that hour many thousands of natives had assembled in the streets facing the harbour, and various deputations were waiting at the pier, with most of the local officials.

On the Viceroy's arrival with Lady Dufferin, Sir Frederick Roberts and others, they were met by the Governor and Mrs. Grant Duff, the new Commander-in-Chief of Madras, and the Honorable Mr. Sullivan. The first address presented, and the only one read, was that of the Municipal Commissioners, which stated that Madras is the oldest of the Presidency Capitals in the Indian Empire, and has always maintained its pre-eminence in loyalty to the Crown, and in the enlightenment which it seeks to educate the citizens so as to fit them to take their part in public affairs; it represents that the resources at command of the Commissioners are by no means sufficient to carry out to completion drainage schemes and very necessary improvements in water-supply which are required for the well-being of the 400,000 inhabitants. The Commissioners have consented to the imposition upon the people, which they believe to be the utmost they can bear, and the Commissioners express a hope that if in future any proposals be made that the State should assist the Municipality, those proposals may receive consideration. The next was the address of the native community. The address, while giving His Excellency a hearty welcome, takes the opportunity of placing before His Excellency a brief statement of matters they beg His Excellency to take into consideration. It is their earnest desire that His Excellency should maintain and develope the just and liberal policy of his illustrious predecessor. Strict enforcement of economy in all branches of the administration is a matter which deserves His Excellency's serious consideration; they rejoiced at the appointment of the Financial Committee as showing His Excellency's solicitude in effecting retrenchment; they hope it may be possible for His Excellency to see to the non-official and native element. The apportionment of expenditure between India and England on a fair basis is also a matter to which they crave attention. Considering the progress education has made throughout India, they hope His Excellency will see the advisability of the views and wishes of the people of India being given more consideration than heretofore, in conducting public affairs and utilising the indigenous talent of the country more largely in the public service. They trust, also, that greater confidence will be reposed in the people by their voluntary services being enlisted in defence of the country, and by restrictions in carrying arms for defensive purposes being removed. Allusion is also made to the severity of the Salt and Forest laws, and the need for the promotion of useful industries and technical education. The condition of the agricultural classes was also a matter which deserves His Excellency's close consideration. It is also stated that the time has come for putting Legislative Councils on a representative basis, and for enlarging their powers. The Mahomedan address came next. Next the Chamber of Commerce, and then the address of the Mahajana Sabha, which is rather long, and deals with various grievances of the natives. It was presented in a white paper envelope, the other addresses being in handsome boxes. Mr. D. S. White presented an address from the Eurasian community. All these addresses, with the exception mentioned, were taken as read.

The Viceroy said:—I beg to thank you most heartily for your kind welcome, and for the various addresses, which the important bodies and communities, whose representatives I see around me, have been good enough to present. I fully appreciate the loyal feelings which prompted you to prepare so brilliant a reception for the representative of the Queen-Empress, and I am personally grateful for the friendly expressions of good-will which you have made use of in regard to Lady Dufferin and myself. In reply, I cannot help in the first place in observing how much struck I have been by the appearance presented by Madras from the sea, which is far superior to what I expected. Some of its public buildings are of great architectural beauty and splendour, and what, perhaps, is a greater matter of pride to its patriotic citizens, the eye of the stranger is at once directed to the many spots of historical interest. It was from this centre that the spread of the British Empire in India received first its original impulse; and I am glad to think that the heart of your fine old city should still throb vigorously with such generous and patriotic sentiments as those with which your addresses are replete. You can hardly expect me on the present occasion to touch on the various important topics to which you have very properly taken the opportunity of calling my attention. With some of the suggestions you have made I can cordially agree; others, though of great local interest, possess a technical character, and no Viceroy could be expected to give an immediate answer in regard to them in the absence of his colleagues; others, again, are of a very complicated and momentous character, touching as they do upon various fundamental points connected with the government of India. Even upon these however I might have been disposed not to remain altogether silent, were it not for a special circumstance, namely, that both the present Government and their predecessors have expressed their determination to institute an enquiry into the whole question of Indian administration. There is no doubt the stongest men in England will be nominated to undertake this important duty, and you can rest assured that the points to which you specially referred will be certain to attract their attention.

AFFAIRS IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Feb. 27.

A reliable native report says that Prince Htait Hten Sain, son of the late Crown Prince, died at Saing Shwaybo of fever on the 21st. His men, numbering 3,000, disbanded.

His elder brother, Prince Aloung Hwat, with 600 men, has gone westwards into the Mahomyoung forest close on the border of Munipooree.

Prince Myin Saing called on the Burmans north-east of Mandalay to join him. They refused. The prince has now retired into the Shan country over the Natch Pass.

The Kaulin and Sagoo Princes are on board the William Peel, and will be sent down on Tuesday. The Burmese Ministers are unwilling to be security. Prince Yenangyoung, grandson of Mindohn, aged 13, goes too. No more princes are left.

An inquiry into the photographic incident exculpates the Provost Marshal from the charge of cruelty. The *Times'* account is considered to be greatly exaggerated. Colonel Hooper may require an apology or redress.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BALKAN QUESTION.

CRITICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS.

BUCHAREST, March 1.

The armistice between Servia and Bulgaria expires to-day.

The peace negotiations are at a standstill.

Each declines to accept the others draft treaty.

PHILLIPOPOLIS, Feb. 28.

The Roumelian troops have been ordered to advance northwards.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 28.

The negotiations with the Powers in connection with the Russian refusal to agree to the clause in the Turko-Bulgarian agreement by which Prince Alexander binds himself to defend the Turkish dominions, are proceeding slowly.

Both Bulgaria and Turkey waive the point regarding the offensive and defensive alliance. Notwithstanding this, Russia has now raised further objections.

THE BISHOP'S TOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, March 1.

The Lord Bishop leaves for Sattara this evening. During his Lordship's stay, the Rev. A. G. Lewis delivered an eloquent lecture on education to a large audience in the Native Library.

DEATH OF GENERAL WILSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 1.

General Wilson died at Barrackpore at 7-45 last evening. The funeral will take place this evening.

CALCUTTA WATER-SUPPLY.

A special meeting of the Municipal Commissioners was held on Saturday afternoon to discuss the budget and the construction of works from borrowed capital or from revenue. The chairman moved that no endeavour be made to borrow money for sanitary improvements as long as the requisite funds have not been provided for completing the extension of the water-supply and for repaying debenture loans falling due in 1886-87; and that the new latrines required should be constructed from revenue and not from capital. Mr. Nolan proposed an amendment, but after considerable discussion nothing definite was arrived at, and the meeting was adjourned till Thursday. The doubling of the present water-supply of Calcutta by the new forty-inch main from Manirampur will be completed this month, and the Lieutenant-Governor will preside at the opening ceremony.

THE VICEROY'S RETURN.

The Viceroy will arrive on the afternoon of Monday, the 8th inst., in the steamer Clive.

THE FARTHER EAST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, March 1.

The *China Mail* of the 16th ult. reports the arrival of the agents of the German Syndicate.

It is rumoured that the Chinese Government will not raise any large loans, but continue to borrow moderate sums as occasion requires. Railways will not be extensively built until experience shows them to be of a profitable nature. The late frauds in connection with the German built ironclads renders the Government very cautious.

The Delimitation Commission has commenced work in earnest. It is proposed to raise a Japanese army by the French for the Tonquin garrisons, similar to the English sepoy regiments.

A Japanese lady has been arrested for complicity in plots against the State.

Mons. Bouree, who framed the original Treaty with China, is re-appointed to Pekin.

In addition to leaf disease, Java coffee estates are being destroyed by myriads of rats.

DEPARTURE OF THE NIZAM FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, March 1.

His Highness the Nizam, accompanied by several members of the Royal Family, His Excellency the Minister, Mr. Cordery the Resident, Mr. Mehdi Ali, Mr. Faridoonji and others, left Hyderabad by special train this morning for Madras to meet the Viceroy. His Highness purposes staying in Madras for a week. The "special," consisting of eight saloon, two second, and four third class carriages and two road vans moved off under the usual salute punctually at eight o'clock, and is timed to arrive at Madras on Tuesday morning at 9-15. There was a large gathering of the *élite* at the station to wish His Highness God-speed.

THE WUDWAN AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WUDWAN, March 1.

The Agricultural Show was opened by Colonel Nutt this afternoon. There was an immense gathering of Chiefs, European and native gentry, Girassias, patels and ryots. The arrangements were perfect. There was a first-rate show of horses, cettle, dogs, poultry, daily produce, fruits, vegetables and grains, tobacco, dyes and manures. The Miscellaneous class was also well represented. Much interest was shown in a steam wheat thresher. Great enthusiasm prevails.

NATIVE POLITICAL MEETINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SATARA, March 1.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Satara was held yesterday in Ghated Theatre, under the auspices of the Satara Sarvajanik Sabha. Resolutions similar to those proposed by the Bombay Presidency Association were passed, asking for a Royal Commission of Inquiry into Indian affairs, deprecating the proposed military expenditure of two crores of rupees, and holding that the Finance Committee recently appointed by the Government of India was wholly inadequate for the weighty task of retrenchment and reform in public expenditure. All the resolutions arrived at by the National Congress lately held in Bombay were adopted. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings.

BELGAUM, March 1.

It was resolved at a public meeting here yesterday, that a memorial to the Secretary of State for India be addressed, suggesting changes in the constitution of the body appointed to inquire into the financial state of India, and that hearty approval of resolutions passed by the Bombay Presidency Association be conveyed to it.

The Bombay Presidency Association has received the following telegrams:—

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held on the 27th ult. at Karwar. All classes attended. Raosaheb Shanker Venktesh Taki was president. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—This meeting while thankful for the promised enquiry into Indian affairs, considers it should be entrusted to a Royal Commission, not a Parliamentary Committee, and that evidence be taken in India as well as in England, and that the Indian people be represented on the body making the inquiry.

2. That this meeting with due respect to the authorities regrets to see the recently appointed Financial Committee is not so constituted as to meet the wishes of the Indian people, and that the instructions issued to it are not calculated to bring about the desired results.

3. That this meeting approves of the appeal issued to the electors of the United Kingdom last October, and the resolutions come to by the National Indian Congress held in Bombay last December, and requests the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to draw up a detailed statement of the most important subjects to which the attention of the Commission of Inquiry should be directed. A permanent committee, consisting of seventy members, was appointed to look after the public interests.

A public meeting under the Sabha's auspices was held on Saturday at Ahmedabad. The proposed Bombay resolutions were adopted. The Gujurat Sabha was directed to co-operate with public bodies in securing the objects indicated. Perfect unanimity prevailed regarding the Royal Commission with Indian members taking evidence here. It was resolved that cordial sympathy with, and general approval of, the work of the Presidency Association and National Congress and sincere thanks to the promoters be telegraphed.

At the public meeting of the inhabitants of Satara held on Monday, all the resolutions proposed by the Bombay Presidency Association and those of the National Congress were carried with acclamation.

At a public meeting held yesterday evening at Alibag, resolutions were passed to petition for a Royal Commission, not a Parliamentary Committee, to protest against the constitution of the Indian Financial Committee and the levy of income-tax.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The Bombay mails of the 12th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, March 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 27th ult.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Masilla arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. Co.'s steamer Rewa, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, Feb. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Hazara, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

Feb. 28

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, March 1.

Mail-steamer Nepaul, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull, Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		3 15-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		73¼
4½ "	"	75⅜
3 "	Consols for account	101¼
3½ "	Sterling Loan	102¾
4½ "	French Rentes	110
Bar Silver		46⅞

The sum of about £250,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(March 1.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* rest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SNUDAY NIGHT, February 28.

10 p.m.	77·4

MONDAY, March 1.

6 a.m.	72·9
10 a.m.	81·1
2 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	83·9

Mr. Justice Bayley gave judgment at the High Court yesterday in the suit of Essa Hadjee Maladina *vs.* Rehambai, in which the plaintiff sought for a divorce. He was married to the defendant some twenty years ago, and a few years later, on his marrying a second wife, Rehambai quarrelled with her. The plaintiff was compelled eventually to provide separate quarters for the defendant, and he was willing to maintain her on condition she would not visit the houses of her relatives without his consent. This she failed to do, and subsequently she left Bombay for Poona without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiff. She obtained several decrees against the latter in the Small Causes Court for maintenance; and the plaintiff, becoming tired of the legal proceedings against him, eventually gave his wife a divorce paper in the presence of several persons. Rehambai, in her defence, denied that she had ever been guilty of misconduct; and her counsel submitted, that the parties being Cutchee Memons, adultery was the only ground on which a divorce could be granted. The plaintiff called the Deputy Cazee of Bombay and other witnesses to disprove this. His Lordship said that the defendant had failed to prove the custom alleged by her. Mahomedans, in fact, according to their law, were not required to state any reason for asking for a divorce. A decree for divorce was accordingly given in favour of the plaintiff.

The performance which is to be given at the Alfred Theatre on Thursday evening under Lord Reay's patronage, promises to be of unusual interest. The native drama, it is true, is not as a rule very attractive to the European community, but on this occasion those of the audience who cannot follow the vernacular will have the play made intelligible to them by a printed English version of its chief incidents. The play is well spoken of, and has, we believe, received the approval of some eminent supporter, of the native drama. The performance will be for the benefit of the Seamen's Institute, in Prince's Dock, one of the newest, as it is likely to be one of the most useful additions to the institutions of Bombay.

The Municipal Chamber of Pangim has passed a resolution to place the portrait of His Excellency Viscount de Paço d'Arcos, the late Governor-General of Goa, in the Municipal Hall, in acknowledgment of his distinguished administration of the affairs of Portuguese India.

The Bengal native papers publish a rumour that Mr. A. Mackenzie, the Home Secretary, will be placed at the head of affairs at Rangoon, thus foregoing his contemplated leave to England. This is probably mere bazaar gup.

Information has been received at Calcutta that the Secretary of State for India has agreed to advance the capital required for the Kidderpore Docks on terms acceptable to the Commissioners. The Bombay Port Trust accepted the Secretary of State's first offer to pay an additional one per cent. interest on the money raised, which addition would be devoted to the formation of a sinking fund. The Calcutta Commissioners demurred to this extra charge, at all events whilst the works were in course of construction. The information now received is to the effect that the Secretary of State has allowed the concession asked for reserving the question of the formation of a sinking fund on completion of the docks. The loan required for both the Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts will not be placed on the London market till July or August. In the meantime the Bank of Bengal will finance for the Calcutta Port Commissioners, and enable them to proceed with the works. As, however, the working season is now too far advanced to proceed with the docks, the railway will be completed, and a branch will be made to the Ackra brick fields, and arrangements for labour will be matured to push on with the dock works immediately the rains are over. It thus appears that the "dock question" is practically settled so far as the money is concerned.

The proposal made by the Calcutta Port Commissioners to free the Hooghly floating bridge has been negatived by Government. The Board of Directors of the East Indian Railway had approved of the proposal, and it was thought that the bridge would be freed at the end of the present financial year. The Local Government, however, has intervened, and the bridge will be farmed out again for another twelve-month.

The new postal line to the Afghan Boundary Commission by Peshawur and Kabul has been satisfactorily established, and is now working regularly. But as only very light mails can be carried by that road, newspapers and parcels continue to be sent by Quetta. It is well to remember, however, that the correct address of any one in Sir W. Ridgeway's camp is simply Afghan Boundary Commission: no post town is required; and if Peshawur is added in the case of newspapers or parcels, the result is delay in their being re-addressed to Quetta.

It appears to be the fact that the strain on the finances has effectually put a stop to the proposals for increasing the Native Army. The additions to the English forces have swallowed up all the available funds, and the raising of the proposed three Sikh regiments and the two regiments of Punjab Pioneers has been indefinitely postponed, the only increase in the native forces being the two new battalions of Goorkhas.

Colonel D. Limond, C.B., R.E., Secretary to the Punjab Government in the Public Works Department, vacates his appointment early this month; and will most likely be succeeded, eventually, by Colonel Æ. Perkins, C.B., R.E. There will probably be an interregnum between Colonel Limond's departure and the arrival of Colonel Perkins; during which time, Mr. E. E. Oliver will doubtless officiate as Secretary.

Dr. Furnell, the Surgeon-General at Madras, lately delivered an address on cholera and water, and from the figures relating to the town of Madras which he produced, it is clearly proved that the introduction of a supply of good drinking water has an immediate effect upon the ravages of cholera. For many years before the introduction of the Red Hill water-supply into Madras, the number of deaths from cholera annually amounted to hundreds, and too frequently to thousands, but from the year 1872, when the water-supply was first opened, there has been a very large reduction in the mortality, one year being absolutely free from the disease, and in three others the deaths being five, six, and two, respectively. Of course, during the famine years there was a large increase in the fatal cases of cholera caused by the migration into the town of many poor half-starved creatures who had no strength left to resist the disease. But as soon as the famine was over the rate of mortality again fell to below 100 per annum, and during the last four years, when there has been a severe epidemic of the disease throughout the greater part of the Madras Presidency, the average number of deaths has not exceeded 250 per annum. The greater part of these deaths, it is shown, took place in those parts of the town which had not had benefit of the Red Hill water-supply, and Dr. Furnell, therefore, urges the necessity of extending the water supply to these localities.

Ten men were overtaken by an avalanche, the other day, in the Bunihal Pass on the Jummoo road. Nine of them were extricated; but the body of the tenth was only recovered three days afterwards. The mail bags, which were carried by the part, were buried in the snow for the same space of time. The winter in Cashmere has been unusually prolonged and severe. The first fall of snow occurred on the 16th December. This gradually cleared off. The beginning of January was marked by very severe frosts. The Dal Lake at Srinugger was frozen over; and even over a large portion of the Wular Lake, ice formed. The thermometer showed a daily variation from about 35° Fahr. to 10° Fahr. Since then there have been several falls of snow, with occasional violent storms. The heaviest of these was on February 17th, when a foot of snow fell in a few hours, and was accompanied by a gale of wind. On this occasion the barometer fell to 24·05 inches, which is the lowest reading ever taken. Two days before it stood at 25 inches. It is very rare for the barometer there to rise above 24·85, or to fall below 24·4. Owing to this prolonged snowy weather, there is some difficulty in the city in procuring rice and firewood; this is temporary only. Some slight shocks of earthquake have been felt. In the third week of January there was quite a severe one.

There is some reason for fearing that Sir Richard Temple's moustache will be fatal to his reputation in Parliament. *Punch* has already immortalised it in caricature, and now the *Englishman* is cruel enough to say that though caricature may not be the sincerest form of flattery, Sir Richard would rather go down to posterity in a comic sketch than be lost to oblivion. "Sir Richard in his day was a great patron of the photographers, and distributed the counterfeit presentment of his somewhat Cromwellian physiognomy with a liberal hand. Perhaps the most flattering portraits were those in which Sir Richard appeared in the Louis Napoleon style, with his heavy moustache beautifully waxed and pointed. But his good genius has now deserted him. He appears in the House of Commons with his moustache flying and bristling like the quills of the fretful porcupine. It is this horrid and hirsute appearance which has roused the ire of Toby."

Earl Granville's absence from the Foreign Office seems to be regretted by no one. But if current report be reliable, it is mainly in consequence of the Queen's persistence that he was not again given the seals of that department to play with. It is commonly said that Her Majesty would not hear of the noble lord being again entrusted with the duties of that important post. He has accordingly, to the huge disgust of our "kinsmen beyond the seas," been shelved to the Colonial Department. Lord Rosebery's accession to the Foreign Office has given general satisfaction, and, in Germany, it almost reconciles official opinion to the return to power of a Gladstone Ministry. The noble Earl is a *persona grata* to the mighty German Chancellor, and that fact will, of course, go a long way towards smoothening much of the path of the new Foreign Secretary. Fortunately for the Liberal Government and for Lord Rosebery the late administration left most of the foreign questions in a fair way towards a satisfactory settlement.

Germany gets the services of her Iron Chancellor remarkably cheap. The estimates just sanctioned by the Reichstag show that Prince Bismarck receives, besides his official residence, a salary of 54,000 marks, together with 18,000 marks to meet the expense of official receptions and similar contingencies. Together the two allowances make about £3,600. Considering that our English Cabinet Ministers go in for £5,000 apiece, while the German Chancellor unites in his office the work of half-a-dozen men, we are bound to say that the taxpayers of the Fatherland are to be envied.

There has been an extraordinary occurrnce in the north of Scotland. A small smack, the Columbine, was proceeding from Gautness Harbour to Lerwick on January 31. Half an hour after the smack started a heavy sea struck the vessel and broke the main sheet. While one of the crew named Smith and the skipper were hauling in the sheet another sea jerked them both overboard, but Smith, being nearer to the smack, was able to pull himself aboard; the skipper unfortunately lost his hold of the sheet and fell into the sea. Smith and his remaining colleague opened the gangway and lowered the boat, leaving the smack's sails as they were—that is to say, the head-sails standing all right, but the mainsail beating about. All this time the only passenger, a woman, was below in the cabin. The men saw the skipper swimming before they entered the boat; but he must have sunk while they were launching the boat, for they saw nothing more of him. The men found they could not regain the smack, and a sea which struck their boat compelled them to stop and bale her. They turned towards the shore, two or three miles off, which they reached with great difficulty. It was found impossible to pursue the smack till the captain of a steamer that happened to be in the neighbourhood at the time had been communicated with: but by this time the smack had disappeared from view and has not since been heard of.

Is this really an ordinary sort of occurrence in a Paris hotel? "The mystery of the Hotel du Louvre shows that M. de Montauzan was well acquainted with M. Armand Haussmann. A discussion arose concerning Madame de Montauzan, during which M. Haussmann threw down the clock from the mantelpiece. He next proceeded to demolish a jug and basin, and one of the pieces struck M. de Montauzan. It was at this juncture that the affair began to look ugly, and M. de Montauzan, knowing that M. Haussmann was reckless and possibly insane, escaped from the room and raised an alarm. The fact that the heroes of this undignified scuffle happen to belong to the higher section of society, coupled with the false excitement now existing in Paris concerning undiscovered crimes, has given colour to grossly magnified accounts of a grave but very ordinary occurrence. M. de Montauzan himself has been living under the assumed name of Des Morges. M. Haussmann is still at the infirmary of the prefecture, where he is allowed a measure of liberty."

Mr. John Morley, in the Athenæum Club, writes the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*, "received the congratulations of his friends, and acknowledged that he was Chief Secretary for Ireland. This is an extraordinary elevation for a man who has never written an official letter, or made an unpremeditated speech. But Mr. Morley has long been a great power in the press. He has a sense of right and impartiality and a keenness of judgment which will make him invaluable as a consultative member of a Cabinet, and he would have at his back Sir Robert Hamilton, one of the finest permanent officials ever known. Moreover, his appointment makes the new departure very distinct, and will give the Irish members greater confidence than anything else could; and it is gratifying to know that Sir Robert Hamilton is fully with Mr. Gladstone in his new policy. So, I understand, is Lord Spencer, without any reserve. Even Lord Hartington, in his final letter declining to join, admitted, I understand, to Mr. Gladstone, that he did not see that anything else could be done, but said that he was not the man to concur in it after all he had said; and similar is the attitude of Sir Henry James. That Lord Carnarvon is finally of the like opinion is quite certain. Moreover, he says that rents are, on the whole, being well paid in Ireland, and that many of the National League branches are respectable organizations. Mr. W. H. Smith confesses that there is practically no crime in Ireland, though he also says there is no law except the law of the National League."

Mr. A. G. Dunlop, Inspector-General of Revenue, has done good service since he entered the Nizam's service. His Highness the Nizam, as a mark of his appreciation of his services in connection with the discovery of the sunnud frauds, and more particularly in connection with the Dixit case, in which he saved the Government a present payment of over 11 lakhs and an annual payment of Rs. 31,000, wishes to present him with an honorarium of Rs. 5,000, but it is said that the Resident believes that the Government of India would be opposed to the present.

The ways of the Japanese Post-office are peculiar. In India if the postage on a letter is inadequate, the deficiency is recovered from the addressee; and if the addressee objects to be mulcted, the letter is retained, and there is an end of the matter. It is not so in Japan. The other day an unfortunate Japanese declined to pay the extra postage, whereupon he was dragged before a magistrate and fined 5 yen for evading the taxes.

Admiral Crown, who, it may be remembered, distinguished himself by preparing for action when chased by H. M. S. Agamemnon, has been removed from the command of the Russian squadron in China, being succeeded by Rear-Admiral Kornilow.

The money voted some time ago by the Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong to Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, to enable him to continue his exploration of the valley of the Canton river up to Yunnan, has been returned, Mr. Colquhoun having found it impossible to prosecute the exploration.

It is rumoured that the Government of Corea has requested China to restore to them the Feng Huang district of Liaotiug, on the border, which has been occupied by China for some time past. Nothing is expected to come of the application.

Preparations are being made to place some 40 ton guns, which have arrived at Shanghai, in the Woosung forts and Kiang-nan arsenal.

When Mr. W. S. Gilbert was in America, two or three years ago, a Mrs. Malaprop who met him, and probably mistook him for the musical partner of the firm of Gilbert and Sullivan, asked him a number of questions that revealed a plentiful lack of information on the subject of contemporary music, winding up with a query as to whether "Batch" was composing anything just now. "No, madam," Mr. Gilbert replied, with perfect imperturbability; "'Batch' hasn't composed anything for years. He's *de*composing just now."

THE EMPLOYMENT OF MAHOMEDANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As it is well known that you take deep interest in all public matters, more especially in that of general education, I trust you will be good enough to allow me a corner in your widely circulated journal in the interest of Mahomedans in general, especially of this Presidency. I have always rendered my humble services to my co-religionists in educational matters, and still I am very anxious to do what I can for them. At the request of different departments, I have recommended Musalmans from time to time for public as well as private service, and have already got a list of several with their qualifications, age, &c., as candidates for service, either Government or private. I shall be glad to see personally or receive correspondence from up-country from such Mahomedan gentlemen as may be desirous of obtaining employments whether they have passed any examination or not.

I shall at the same time feel highly obliged to the heads of various departments, either Government or otherwise, or any gentlemen taking interest in Mahomedan welfare, to correspond with me, whenever there is any vacancy in their departments or in their patronage.

The following facts bear the testimony why less or more educated Mahomedans cannot get employments. Firstly, they scarcely get any information of a vacancy; and secondly, they cannot find any one to recommend them. Since the late Education Commission has made special recommendations in favour of Mahomedans, there is no doubt every Government servant will be glad to avail himself of the services of one or more under him. This will undoubtedly be a great temptation to those who give up their studies incomplete, as well as to those who are indifferent as to learning the language of their rulers, which is most important to keep pace with their fellow-countrymen in the various walks of life.

GOOLAM MAHOMED MUNSHI.

Bombay, S. E., March 1.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA AND THE PARSEES IN INDIA.

H. E. Haji Mirza Husain Kuli Khan, the new Persian Consul-General at Bombay, invited the leading Parsee citizens to a tea party at his bungalow at Parell on Sunday afternoon last.

His Excellency said.—Sir Jamsetjee and friends,—You would probably like to know why I have done myself the honour to invite you here to-day; and I therefore wish, with your permission, to say a few words on the subject. It is only a very short time since I came here as the Persian Consul-General in India; but still in that short time, I have been able to make the acquaintance of the well-known and leading Parsee citizens. I consider myself very fortunate in that respect, and I take it as a great honour to have formed their acquaintance. It is now more than 1,200 years since the renouned ancient Persian monarchy came to an end; and in that long interval many important political changes have transpired in Iran, some of which will be considered interesting to yourselves. Among the many Shahs who have reigned over the country during that long interval, there has not been one who devoted himself to the sole task of promoting the welfare of his subjects, or who with an exemplary zeal and true disinterestedness introduced changes in the State for their improvement. Even taking together the good deeds of many of the former kings, they are not to be compared to the good and praiseworthy policy of the present fortunate, all-merciful Shah, who is the kind protector and beloved father of his subjects. Such deeds as he has done were never before performed by any other sovereign. I think it proper here to mention for your information how the fruits of the Shah's good government have been beneficial not only to his own subjects, but to the subjects of neighbouring countries, during the thirty-nine years he has sat on the renowned and world-famed Kayanian throne. The first and most praiseworthy step taken by him on ascending the throne was the establishment, far and wide throughout his dominions, of courts of justice and equity, which are the main supports of a State, and which gained him the blessings of all his subjects. In the second place, he travelled twice over the countries of Europe to look with his own eyes into the progress made by them in arts, sciences, and good government; and on his return to his own country, he gave his subjects the benefits of the insight and experience he gained during his travels. The subjects of no former Persian king has had the similar good fortune of sharing in the vast improvements introduced by their Sovereign for their common benefit from the experience and knowledge acquired by him in foreign countries. By establishing the electric telegraph throughout the remotest corners of his empire, the Shah keeps himself always informed as to the wants and conditions of his subjects in the most distant quarters, and thereby secures the blessings of the whole empire. At very heavy cost, he has constructed, and is still constructing, broad and useful roads to open up communication between distant parts of the State, with a view to add to the commercial resources of each district, and to facilitate intercourse between the inhabitants thereof. The Shah has had under his consideration another great public improvement, of which his subjects as well as you, gentlemen, will be delighted to hear, namely, the construction of a railway throughout his dominions; and it is to be hoped that before I return to my own country, we shall probably have the satisfaction of seeing railway trains running through the heart of Persia. Great improvements have been introduced by the Shah in the Post offices throughout the country. I will not detain you long by enumerating many other of the public improvements which the Shah has introduced, but I am bound to refer to one relating to the condition of the Zoroastrian subjects of his Majesty. The vexatious *jajjia* (*i. e.* poll) tax has been abolished for a long time past; and Zoroastrians now enjoy in Persia, equally with the Mussulman subjects, that amount of impartiality in the administration of justice which reminds one of the days of Noshirvan the Just. (Applause.) This event is worthy of being recorded not only in the history of the Parsees, but also in the pages of the history of Persia. (Cheers.) Owing to the connection of Iranee Parsees with the Persian Government, the acquaintance of that Government with you, gentlemen, is becoming more and more close; and we have cause to be proud of the fact. (Applause.) His Majesty is aware of the proud position to which you, Parsee gentlemen, descended from the ancient Iranian stock have attained among the different races inhabiting this country; and is delighted with the fact that the blue blood of your famous ancestors still runs through your veins, and inspires you to do noble deeds, public charity, and every thing that is good and great (loud applause); and that by your enterprise and public spirit, you have become an ornament and add to the glories of a foreign Government. (Repeated cheers and applause.) At the time of my departure, His Majesty instructed me more than once to cultivate friendly relations with the leading and honoured members of your community; to treat them as if they were the leading members of our own Persian community; and always to respect and honour them as such. (Prolonged cheers.) Gentlemen, it is not I alone who honours and greets you with affection this day, but it is also the venerated Shah of Persian, and the whole of his Persian subjects who do so. In proof of this, I may state that this auspicious day is a grand holiday with us, not even second to the Jamshedi Naoroz. In my opinion, it is a great and a sacred day as well as a holiday which brings together the present Persians with the descendants of the ancient heroic and famous Iranian race. (Loud cheers.) I accept the present gathering as an honour done not only to myself as the ambassador and representative of the venerable Shah of Persia, but also to the Shah himself, and to the Persian Government. The robe of State which I have today put on is the one which I wear when appearing in the sacred presence of the Shah, and I have put it on to-day as a mark of respect to you, gentlemen, as well as to the Government of my country, on this great holiday which we observe in Persia in high veneration. I hope you will continue your visits to this Consulate; and any attention you show me will be considered as attention paid to the Persian Government itself. (Cheers.) You will similarly consider, gentlemen, that the honour I pay you and the cordiality with which I receive you, emanate not from myself, but from the Persian Government. Finally, I thank you heartily for the respect, love, and sympathy you have always shown towards the Persian Government, as well as for your trouble in being present here to-day. (Applause.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., speaking on behalf of the Parsee guests, said.—Your Excellency,—I have been asked by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee and the other gentlemen who are now present, to thank you for your kindness in inviting us to meet you here to-day, and for the expression of the kind sentiments we have just heard on behalf of yourself and the enlightened sovereign whom you so worthily represent in this city. You have been pleased to intimate that it is the wish of His Majesty that you should cultivate friendly feelings with the Zoroastrians of Bombay, a people whose best traditions are associated with the glory and grandeur of the ancient monarchy, the throne of which is occupied by his august Majesty. (Cheers.) I need not say how much rejoiced we all are and how grateful we feel to his Majesty for his friendliness and good will. We have had abundant proofs of his Majesty's solicitude for the welfare of his Zoroastrian subjects in Persia, and of his desire to treat them on a footing of equality with his Moslem subjects. (Cheers.) You have described to us the favors which his Majesty had conferred upon the Zoroastrians in Persia, and referred to the abolition of the Jazia tax which greatly oppressed them in former years. For this latter act alone, we feel that we cannot be too grateful to his Majesty, and we have already through the British Government acknowledged the deep debt of obligation which the Zoroastrians in India have been laid under by his Majesty and we take this opportunity again, sir, to give expression through you to our grateful sentiments which we trust you will be pleased to convey to the foot of the throne. (Loud cheers.) It is now more than twelve hundred years that our ancestors left Persia, and within this long period of time, this is the first occasion on which a message of kindness and goodwill towards us has been received by us direct from his Majesty the King of Persia, for which we beg to thank him sincerely. We are likewise indebted to you for the kind manner in which you have conveyed this happy message. We are delighted, sir, to hear of the benefits that have resulted to the Persian nation at large from the benign administration of his Majesty Nasseroodin Sha. Your assurance of a warm welcome to those of us who chose to visit our fatherland has of course been very gratifying to us all, and we beg you will do us the favour to convey to his Majesty the Shah our cordial thanks for his kind remembrance of us. We hope that his Majesty will always entertain kindly feelings towards us and our co-religionists who are subjects of his Majesty in Persia. (Cheers.) In whatever lands or under whichever administration our lot may be cast, we Parsees, it is well known, are disposed to be strictly loyal to their rulers. In British India, we yield to none in our loyalty to the Government under which we live and prosper, but nevertheless we are never backward in testyfying our respect for those rulers in other lands where our co-religionists are to be found. (Cheers.) We always hope and desire that our Zoroastrian brethren in Persia may enjoy under the benign sway of his Majesty Nasseroodinsha, the same solid blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under the British Government and to which you have so appropriately referred in your eloquent address. Called upon, as I have suddenly been to speak in response to your address, it is impossible that I can give full expression to the feelings which rise uppermost in our hearts by hearing all that you have now stated. I will therefore only content myself with thanking your Excellency once more for the sympathetic assurances you have been the means of communicating to the Parsee residents of India, on behalf of his Majesty the Shah. (Loud cheers).

HIGH COURT.—March 1.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Birdwood.)

A CLAIM BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE *vs.* BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Their Lordships delivered judgment to-day on the question of costs of the suit in the lower Court, &c. The judgment on the appeal by Government has already been reported.

The Chief Justice said the Court had to consider the question whether the right of the parties to the piece of land admeasuring 137 acres, that was in dispute, could be dealt with in this suit. With every desire to finish all questions arising in this suit, his Lordship regretted that he could not deal with that matter. For many considerations, it would have been well to deal with it; and it was with considerable regret his Lordship declined so to act. As to the question of mesne profits, his Lordship said the rule is that these must be awarded as a matter of course on a plaintiff recovering. But this was a Court of Equity, and their Lordships would deal with this question as the Court of Chancery would in England in a similar case. In this case the possession of the defendant was perfectly *bonâ fide*. He could have had no possible reason to suppose there was any want of authority, nor could he know all the intricaries of procedure. He must have supposed that the matter was one in which the high officers of Government had authority to act. If Government left him in possession, it was their own fault. It was the fault of their own officers if they were not in possession. No mesne profits were, therefore, allowed to Government. His Lordship then read the form of the decree of the Appeal Court as follows:—The Court reverses the decree of the District Judge, and declares that the village of Vesave is entitled to the easterly half of the land in question contiguous to the creek at present known as the Kowte creek; and this Court directs that a partition of the land in question be made so as to give effect to the said declaration; and this Court awards possession to the plaintiff of the portion of the said land which may be allotted to the village of Vesave on such partition. And this Court directs that the parties do pay their own costs throughout.

HEALTH IN WINTER.

The English climate, although extraordinarily variable within narrow limits, is in the main mild and equable, free from great extremes of temperature, and not characterised by any striking contrasts of season. We cannot count confidently upon heat in July, nor upon frost in December. The cutting blasts of May have ere now made it the most trying month in the year, despite the rhapsodies of the poets, and not rarely January possesses a mildness more appropriate to September. From such peculiarities of climate has sprung the fact that, in the regulation of food, clothing, and habit of life, we take comparatively slight notice of change of season, and frequently neglect climatic indications which are not sufficiently patent to thrust themselves importunately upon our notice. Hence the Englishman is conservative in matters of food and dress. Even when he turns colonist, and becomes a permanent resident in tropical or subtropical lands, he adheres to his ancestral customs, and eats plum-pudding upon Christmas Day in Australia, and drinks bottled Bass's ale in Calcutta, regardless of consequences. Yet it cannot be doubted that a due regard to season and a prudent adaptation of individual habit to climatic conditions would materially lower our death-rate, and augment the happiness and usefulness of human life among us. The mortality-returns of our winter months are swollen mainly by diseases due to exposure, such as bronchitis and rheumatism; and their prevalence in each class of society is, to a very large extent, proportionate to its ability or inability to protect itself against the vicissitudes of weather. The adoption by all classes during the winter months of underclothing composed of a material like flannel, which maintains a fairly equal temperature of the body, absorbs perspiration, and hinders chill, would do much to promote health and avert disease. This is in every way preferable to the use of heavy overcoats or other outer garments, which are liable to be hastily cast aside, or not to be at hand when required. Specially to be deprecated is the use by delicate women of sealskin jackets, which enjoy much popularity from their handsome appearance, and the luxurious sensations which they confer upon the wearer. They are objectionable, because our average winter

weather is far too mild and open to demand the constant use of furs of any kind, which are appropriate enough to the winter rigours of Minnesota or Winnipeg; they envelope the wearer in a close overheated atmosphere, hindering the exhalations of the body, and strongly predisposing to chill; they are too heavy to be easily borne, and, consequently, they tend to limit healthful exercise. On all these grounds, we think the profession would act wisely in discouraging their general adoption by the wealthy classes as their appropriate winter attire. The condition of the sleeping-room at night calls for attention during winter, the two chief points being the regulation of heat and of ventilation. Much depends upon the size and position of the room, the number, ages, and constitutional condition of the occupants, and the actual state of the weather. The indications are, of course, to maintain a reasonably warm, uniform, and pure atmosphere. Probably not many people can sleep with comfort if the temperature of the room sink to 40 deg. Fahr., and possibly this is rather low a limit for the majority. If the morning temperature fall to this point, some means of artificial warmth had better be adopted; and nothing is more convenient or more suitable than a small fire in an open grate, so arranged that the heat shall at no time be excessive, and that it shall die out gradually and not suddenly. Here again the state of health and sensations of the individual must be our guides. To a person in robust health, who has plentiful sources of heat within himself, and who does not know what it is to awake feeling chilly, artificial warmth of any kind at night is unnecessary, and should, therefore, be avoided. On the other hand a thin-blooded, anæmic person, especially if prone to bronchial catarrh, should sleep in a moderately warm and equable temperature, however this may be best secured. As regards ventilation, it is hardly any longer necessary to insist upon the necessity for pure air, both by night and by day. In summer it is a good practice, for those in health, to sleep with open windows (draughts being guarded against); but this wholesome practice should not be persisted in during the winter season, if experience shows that it is not readily tolerated. A fall of temperature of 10 deg. during the night is not uncommon in our climate, and would be dangerous to many persons if sleeping with open windows. The bronchitic especially must be watchful in this regard; while, on the other hand, nervous persons and exhausted brain-workers, if free from all tendency to pulmonary weakness, may justifiably risk a little cold for the sake of pure air. These remarks on dress, sleep, exposure, &c., while universally applicable more or less, apply with peculiar force in the case of children. They lose heat more readily than adults, and are more seriously affected by chill. They, therefore, need thorough protection against changes of temperature, and the common practice of exposing their legs and arms cannot be too strongly condemned. There can be no doubt that the careless and needless exposure of children is one of the most fruitful causes of infant mortality. The question of the diet most suitable for winter hardly receives the attention from us which it clearly deserves. In the first place, more food is as a rule required in the cold than in the warm season. Not merely is digestion then more active, but more food is required to protect against cold. Sir John Franklin, in his Arctic expedition, found that, if his men went to bed fasting, nothing could keep them warm; but if they had supped heartily, they easily resisted the cold. The heat-producing elements of food are manifestly indicated for a winter dietary. Fat, in the form of butter, bacon, suet-puddings, &c., should enter largely into our food during the cold season; and here the palate is a safe guide, as we easily tolerate during winter a quantity of oleaginous food-material which would be highly distasteful in summer. Other heat-producing articles of food are cheese, cocoa-nibs, and oatmeal. Pea-soup is very suitable for winter, and coffee is preferable to tea, its effect being as decidedly warming as that of tea is cooling. By such simple rules as these, we may greatly augment our comfort and promote health. To adjust ourselves to our physical surroundings is the first intuition of man, and the last dictum of science. In proportion as we succeed in doing so, are we learning to live wisely, healthily, and happily.—*British Medical Journal.*

MR. FLOWERS.

Mr. Frederic Flowers, whose death at the ripe age of seventy-six has been feelingly noticed by several of our of our contemporaries, well deserved all that has been said of him; but the special attractiveness of his character could be understood only by those who knew him long and well. Mr. Flowers was the son of a Lincolnshire clergyman, and was a barrister on the Midland Circuit. Till his appointment in 1864 to the magistracy which he held to his death, he was hardly known to any but a very few members of his own profession. For many years he was a prominent figure at the Lincoln Assizes and at some of the Lincolnshire Quarter Sessions. He had now and then a brief at Nottingham; he was hardly known at Derby, and beyond these three towns he was altogether unknown in his profession. He rarely, if ever, had a brief of any sort in London. His excellence as a magistrate was caused by the union in him of intellectual merits which, though by no means common, were certainly not extraordinary, with moral qualities which are rarer. He had excellent plain commonsense, and a sound, though not an extensive or profound, knowledge of law. Whatever he did was sure to be quiet and rational. He made no mistakes and no displays. His moral qualities were extreme kindness, excellent moral tact and discrimination, a strong sense of justice, especially towards anyone who was poor and weak, and the most ready and winning sympathy. It is time, however, to give a slight sketch of the man himself as he was in the vigour of his life, and to indicate, if possible, the nature of the peculiar charm which won the hearts of all who knew him. In person Mr. Flowers was small, slight, and delicate. His eyes sparkled with fun. His appearance, manner, and gestures suggested humour, sense, and spirit, considerably subdued by shyness, and that superficial timidity which is not at all akin to cowardice or inconsistent with courage and high spirit. His practice, small as it was, was almost entirely in the criminal courts; but it would be impossible to imagine anyone less like the conventional Old Bailey barrister. A brief was a disagreeable surprise to him, and when the Circuit had passed Lincoln he used to say, "Now I'm happy; I shall not have to speak again this circuit." He would make the most ludicrous appeals to his juniors to do his work for him; he would lie awake all night before an important trial; but when he got on his legs and heard his own voice his shyness disappeared, and he was capable of a kind and degree of eloquence seldom heard in an English court of justice, and of which it is difficult to give an idea. In an action for seduction tried at Lincoln, some instances of what was described as impropriety of conduct were imputed to the daughter of his client. In order to represent them as cases of mere innocent rusticity of manners he assumed (as he could when he pleased) the broad Lincolnshire which is embalmed in Lord Tennyson's "Northern Farmer," and thundered out, with overwhelming effect, "What does that fine London gentleman there" (a not strictly accurate description of the counsel for the defendant) "know of our girls when he finds fault with the poor thing before you twelve Lincoln farmers? Why, what would any one of your own wives have done?" His first important case was a case of murder, which was tried at Nottingham forty years ago or more, and he displayed such eloquence in it, and such spirited indignation at some unfairness on the part of the counsel for the Crown as to win Lord Denman's lasting admiration and support. Eloquence, however, was nearly his only gift as an advocate. Mr. Flowers would have made an excellent comic actor. He was elected by the Bar Mess of the Midland Circuit (the old Midland Circuit of all—as it was down to 1864) to be their chaplain; and he used to preach sermons which were full of humour and quite free from irreverence. He was usually called on to preach when the Bar dined with the Judges, and his favourite text was—"The cloak which I left at Troas," which he used to explain to be hypocrisy. On one occasion he addressed his audience thus:—"Oh! my brethren, have you left your cloaks at Troas? Have you? Have you? Have you?" and, fixing his eyes specially on Lord Campbell, "Have *you*, my lord, left *your* cloak at Troas?"—*Saturday Review.*

RUSSIAN EXPLORATION IN KHORASAN.

An exploring expedition has started from Tiflis, with the object of thoroughly investigating the natural history of Khorasan. It will be under the direction of Dr. Radde, who will take special charge of the botanical department and of the zoology of the higher animals. Dr. Walter, who was lately assistant to Professor Hackel at Jena, will have charge of the lower animals. M. Kontjin will be the geologist, and two general assistants will complete the scientific portion of the expedition. It is hoped that their work will be finished by the end of August. A number of specialists will be charged with the task of examining and describing the collections with a view to publication; and it has been already arranged that Dr. Boettger of Frankfort will deal with the mollusca, M. Strauch, of St. Petersburg, with the reptiles and amphibia, and Dr. Radde with the birds. It is understood that the Emperor has expressed a strong personal interest in the expedition.

AN ECCENTRIC "KATISHA".

A curious instance of the one weakness to which the better sex is prone is reported from Detroit. A "Mikado" company occupied the theatre there; and in the middle of the performance the Katisha, Miss Grace Atherton, jumped down into the pit and called the attention of the audience to her shoes. "Just look at them," she cried, "are they not disgraceful? Would you believe it, the management won't give me £2 to buy another pair!" Then she walked up and down the passage, advising every one to go home. "I don't mean to play," she told them, "and the piece can't go on without me." Finally she was persuaded by a friend to return to the stage, and Katisha was played in a flood of tears. The remarkable thing is that Miss Atherton like the rest of the company, had been receiving practically no salary for some time, the tour not having been a success; but of that she did not complain. It was only when the management insisted on her wearing old boots that she felt the impossibility of standing it any longer.

THE CALIFORNIA ROADRUNNER.

A very singular and yet a very little known bird is the roadrunner chaparral cock, or, as it is known in Mexico and the Spanish sections of the United States, the paisano. It belongs to the cuckoo family, but has none of the bad habits by which the European cuckoo is best known. It is a shy bird, but is not by any means an unfamiliar object in the south-western portions of the United States and in Mexico. Sometimes it wanders up into middle California, but not often, seeming to prefer the more deserted, hotter, and sandier parts of southern California and from there stretching its habitat as far east as middle Texas. It is not by any means a brilliantly coloured bird, although some of its hues are very beautiful. The prevailing colour of the roadrunner is oliver green, which is marked with brown and white. The top of the head is black blue, and is furnished with an erectile crest. The eyes are surrounded by a line of bare skin. It is not a large bird, being seldom twenty four inches long, with a tail taking more than half of that length The tail, indeed, is the most striking feature of the bird, being not only so very long, but seemingly endowed with the gift of perpetual motion, since it is never still, but bobs up and down, and sidewise, too, into every possible angle, and almost incessantly. But while its tail is most striking, its legs are most remarkable, being not only long and stout, but wonderfully muscular. How muscular nobody would be able to imagine who had not put them to the test. A traveller in Mexico tells of going out with his ranchero host to hunt hares with a brace of very fine hounds. Going over a long stretch of sandy plain, relieved only by pillars and clusters of cactus, the Mexican called the attention of his guest to an alert, comical-looking bird, some distance from them. With the remark that the gentlemen should see some rare coursing, the Mexican slipped the leashes of the straining hounds, which sprang off as if used to the sport, and darted after the bird. For a moment it seemed to the stranger a very poor use to put the dogs to, but he was not long in changing his mind. Instead of taking wing, the bird tilted its long tail straight up into the air in a saucily defiant way, and started off on a run in a direct line ahead. It seemed an incredible thing that the slender dogs, with their space devouring bounds, should not at once overtake the little bird; but so it was. The legs of the paisano moved with marvellous rapidity, and enabled it to keep the hounds at their distance for a very long time, being finally overtaken only after one of the gamest races ever witnessed by the visiting sportsman. The roadrunner, however, serves a better purpose in life than being run down by hounds. Cassin mentions a most singular circumstance among the peculiarities of the bird. It seems to have a mortal hatred of rattlesnakes, and no sooner sees one of those reptiles than it sets about in what, to the snake, might well seem a most diabolical way of compassing its death. Finding the snake asleep, it at once seeks out the spiniest of the small cacti, the prickly pear, and, with infinite pain and quietness, carries the leaves, which it breaks off, and puts them in a circle around the slumbering snake. When it has made a sufficient wall about the object of all this care, it rouses its victim with a sudden peck of its sharp beak, and then quickly retires to let the snake work out its own destruction, a thing it eventually does in a way that ought to gratify the roadrunner if it have any sense of humour. Anyone watching it would say it was expressing the liveliest emotion with its constantly and grotesquely moving tail. The first impulse of the assaulted snake is to coil for a dart; its next to move away. It quickly realises that it is hemmed in, in a circle, and finally makes a rash attempt to glide over the obstruction. The myriad of tiny needles prick it and drive it back. The angry snake, with small wisdom, attempts to retaliate by fastening its fangs into the offending cactus. The spines fill its mouth. Angrier still, it again and again assaults the prickly wall, until, quite beside itself with rage, it seems to lose its wits completely, and, writhing and twisting horribly, buries its envenomed fangs into its own body, dying finally from its self-inflicted wounds. After the catastrophe, the roadrunner indulges in a few gratified flirts of its long tail and goes off, perchance to find its reward in being run down by hounds set on by men.—*Scientific American.*

THE SKULL.

In a recent paper to the *Archiv für Anthropologie* on the capacity and chief diameters of the skull in different nations, Herr Welcker considers that nine-tenths of all the figures of capacity given in literature are incorrect, most of them being excessive. After discussing different modes of measurement, he gives the following results of his own observations:—In the Germanic peoples the average internal capacity varies between 1,400 and 1550c.cm. In Celts, Romans, and Greeks we find 1400 to 1,500; in the Slavs the width of variation is about the same as in the Germans (but less exactly determined). Quite out of the series are the peoples of Hindostan; the narrow range of 1,260 to 1,370 includes all the members of this group. Individual examples of the Semitic and Hemitic peoples (of which the author had but few to examine) differ widely; but the Jews and Arabians here take a good position—1,450 to 1,470 c. cm. The Mongolians range from about 1,320 (but mostly 1,400) to 1,500; 1,350 to 1,450 seems the proper range of the capacity of the Malays, and only very isolated stocks exceed these limits on both sides. The Papuans and Australians show the averages 1,370 and 1,320 respectively. The negroes vary between 1,300 and 1,400. A much lower figure appears for the Bushmen (1,244). The Americans, finally, have a wide range; while they are normally between 1,300 and 1,400, they reach in some of their artificially deformed members a mean value of 1,200, and even less. Sexual dimorphism (female skull smaller and flatter, is most pronounced in all civilised peoples.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS.

"The feeling between the parties is so strained that any day a serious disturbance may take place. So says a Liverpool newspaper; the "parties" in question being respectively the British and the foreign sailors now offering themselves for shipment at the local Sailors' Home. It would appear that in the maritime as in other worlds just now, there is not enough employment for those who desire to be employed. "The number of men on shore" at Liverpool "is now much in excess of the demand, and large crowds offer themselves for service." And if these crowds consisted wholly of Englishmen, no doubt the competition, if keen, would be friendly. But, unfortunately the foreign element enters into this, as into other phases of commercial questions. Meanwhile, if the tale be true, our countrymen have been asserting themselves pretty stoutly. "The Englishmen," we read, "have on several occasions driven the foreigners out of the waiting-room at the shipping-office; and yesterday some of the men posted a written notice to the effect that no Scandinavians were required, afterwards clearing the room of the foreigners." Nevertheless, it seems that "each day foreigners have been shipped," and, moreover, they have been deliberately chosen in preference to British seamen. "In many cases," says our authority, "the masters of English vessels prefer to take the foreigner, as they say he is more tractable than the English sailor and is likewise much steadier." "Much steadier and more tractable!"

ELECTRIC SIGNALLING FROM BALLOONS.

By direction of the War Office, experiments in army signalling of a novel and interesting character were begun on Saturday evening last at the Army Signalling School, Aldershot, under the superintendence of Major Turupp, when Mr. Bruce, son of Major-General Bruce, attended to exhibit his balloon signalling apparatus. The balloon holds between 4,000 and 5,000 feet of gas. The interior is illuminated by six incandescent lamps of about 15 candles each, which can be increased up to 100, if necessary. A 25 cell battery was used, and the signalling was carried on by means of a key similar to that used on telegraph instruments, which charged the lamps for short and long periods. The balloon, which was made captive to a stake driven in the ground, ascended about 500 feet, and a party of signallers having been sent out some miles away from the camp, several messages were sent and read by the signallers and replied to by the lime-light, under very unfavourable atmospherical conditions, it being very foggy, and snow falling the whole time. The light was also tried outside the balloon. It is understood that further experiments with this system will be carried out.

CAVE DWELLINGS IN SAXONY.

In the *Transactions* of the Verein für Erdkunde at Halle a writer describes certain cave dwellings in the province of Saxony. These are occasionally found in loose formations in the Balkan Peninsula (in the Lom Palanka region, for intance), but it is somewhat startling to find them used now in such a cultivated place as Saxony. They are in the neighbourhood of Halberstadt, quite close to the village of Langenstein. Here in a sandstone hill about a dozen caves have been dug, which are used as dwellings. They have different rooms, light and dark, as well as chimneys, windows, and doors, and are said to be very dry and habitable. The writer of the account, a physician, says that he found the inhabitants quite comfortable, and that some of them had lived there for more than thirty years without suffering from any evil effects to their health.

INSPECTION OF BAYONETS.

The Government inspectors from the Small Arms Factory, Enfield, have completed their inspection of the bayonets of the Corps of Royal Marines at Chatham. Taken as a whole, the inspection proved anything but satisfactory. Out of 150 bayonets belonging to one company no less than seventy-five were rejected. The officers of the corps, however, are of opinion that the system of testing adopted is too severe. The inspection of the bayonets of the other regiments of the garrison commenced on Saturday. The officers say that the main cause of the rejection of the bayonets is owing not so much to flaws in the metal as to the fact that the gauge of the weapons has been diminished by constant burnishing, &c.

"THE MARSEILLAISE".

An interesting study on the "Marseillaise" by M. Vigfusson, the Icelandic scholar, appears in the *Débats.* The writer's object is to show that several of the lines in Rouget de Lisle's song, including some of the best and most characteristic of them, are taken, with very little alteration, from Racine's two sacred dramas "Esther" and "Athalie." He places the parallel passages side by side; and it is difficult to resist the inference that the more modern poet copied directly from his predecessor. M. Loth, of the Univers, follows up this examination of the words of the revolutionary hymn with an analysis of the music to which they are set; and he makes out a very fair case for the connection with which he starts, that it is practically a free adaptation of one of the airs of the opera of "Esther," composed by Grisons, the maitre-de-chapelle of St. Omer. This daring affiliation of the words of the song on the pious Racine, and of its melody on a church organist, ought to be enough to disgust French Republicans with the strains with which they periodically deafen their neighbours.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

An old corset of Charlotte Bronte's was sold the other day for 8s. For a pair of scissors she had once handled 10s. was accepted; a print dress, rather worn, fetched 15s; and an ancient pair of boots was thought cheap at 25s. And yet it is said that hero worship is dying out. Hero-worship is used advisedly; for the young ladies—presumably they were young ladies who bought these precious relics—were doubtless thinking of Rochester all the time. It is to be hoped that Miss Bronte's boots, dresses, scissors, &c., will not be allowed to fade unseen in some private collection. Let the purchasers present them to some public museum where sightseers can feast their eyes upon them daily. Best place of all for them would be that most interesting of all Mdme. Tussaud's chambers—the one where are exhibited the tooth that was pulled from Napoleon's head, the pincers that pulled it, and a scrap of the handkerchief with which the dentist held them when he did it. An extra 9d. is very rightly charged for this room: but if the management would add the corset worn by Charlotte Bronte when she wrote "Jane Eyre," the boots that pinched Dickens, and a piece of the apple tree which grew the fruit that George Eliot had for dessert in the year 1841, the charge might be raised to 9d.

THE POPULARITY OF AUTHORS.

At last the popularity of our best known writers has been put to a test that deserves respect. From the books of the six leading circulating libraries of Philadelphia it has been found that 80 per cent. of the works in active circulation are novels. This will surprise no one. The order of popularity is—Dickens, Lytton, Scott, Thackeray, George Eliot, among the dead lions; while Mr. William Black holds first place among the living ones. But the readers of Philadelphia are not as most readers are, for they ask oftener for Browning than for Tennyson. This may be because they have Tennysons of their own, while they are content with the library copy of Browning. On the whole "poetry is not much read," the librarians being quite astounded when any one asked for "Dryden, Pope, or Cowper." The favourite hist ories are Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Times" and Green's and Macaulay's English histories. We had feared as much.

TOUTING IN THE LAW COURTS.

Referring to the remarks recently made by the Lord Chief Justice, on the reprehensible custom of some of the ushers of the Royal Courts asking for "tips," the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"Allowance must be made for these acolytes of the Temple of Justice, if they feel now and then inclined to claim perquisites which do not properly belong to them. They live in a legal atmosphere, and must grow accustomed to the idea that everybody who comes into a law court is made to be shorn. The infection of the place catches them, and they demand costs, generally on the 'higher scale.' Unfortunately no taxing master is near to reduce their little demands, as happens to the more orthodox charges of the solicitors. There must also be a tremendous temptation to work on the feelings of a client who has just 'pulled off' a suit, and who has been adjudged damages to the tune of some hundreds of pounds. Experience of human nature will lead the usher to conclude with some accuracy that in his moment of triumph the smiling litigant will be more than ordinarily inclined to 'remember the grotto' in the strand. Yet that gratuity must never be claimed as a matter of right which, if given at all, is due to the unsolicited promptings of unreflecting benevolence."

THE FRENCH CROWN JEWELS.

The sale of the Crown jewels is being mooted again in France. M. Benjamin Raspail, whose pet hobby the alienation of these emblems of tyranny has long been, proposes to pension old and broken-down working men out of the proceeds. M. Dautresme thinks they should be used to endow technical schools. M. Hebrard would rather see them spent on the encouragement of art; and half-a-dozen other equally desirable modes of employing the funds are advocated by half-a-dozen other equally earnest project-mongers. It is safe to predict that they will be one and all disappointed. The value of the jewels is estimated at something like a million sterling. But it would be absurd to imagine that stones of that description would realize their estimated value, or anything like it, if put on the market, especially in this time of univer sal *gêne.* The ' Regent" diamond figures in the estimate for half-a-million, not too high a price perhaps for the finest diamond in the world; but then, no one wants to buy it. It might be possible to dispose of the smaller stones at half or quarter of their value; but such a trifle would not go far to provide France with schools of art, or to place aged toilers out of the reach of want.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE HASTIE SLANDER CASE.

In connection with the action raised at the instance of the Rev. Mr Hastie, against Octavius Steel for damages for slander, judgment was given on the 28th by Lord Fraser in the Court of Session on the question of the jurisdiction of the Court as affecting the defender. It was alleged that defender owned property in this country, and on that ground it was maintained he was within the jurisdiction of the court. For the defender it was stated that the property said to belong to him was bought by the family for their mother, and that defender, having no interest in the property in question, nor in any other property in this country, there was no jurisdiction. Lord Fraser held that the idea against jurisdiction must be repelled on the ground that when the summons was served, the defender was joint proprietor with his brother, John Steel, of property in St Vincent-street, Glasgow. His Lordship said it was of no moment that the defender parted with the property within twenty-four hours of the service of the summons. Jurisdiction was validly constituted at the time the action was instituted, and that jurisdiction would not be affected by the circumstances that the defender sold heritable property on which jurisdiction was based after the summons was served. Mr Hastie was appointed to lodge issues for the trial of the case, and he was found entitled to expenses since the date of the closing of the record.

MECHANICAL USES FOR NATURAL GAS.

At many of the wells near Pittsburgh the natural gas issues with an initial pressure of 200 lbs. to the square inch, or even more, and, before it can be used as fuel or illuminant, must have this pressure considerably reduced. Where the pipe lines are of any great length, the friction of the gas against the sides and angles is sufficient to accomplish the purpose; but where the fuel is used directly from the well, or where the transit is but short, mechanical devices become necessary. It is now proposed, however, to make use of the force thus stored up in the compressed gas, instead of wasting it as heretofore, or making provision for its dispersion. One plan suggested utilises the pressure for blowing blast-furnaces, thus dispensing with the enormous engines now employed for that purpose. Sufficient air would, of course, have to be introduced along with the gas to furnish the oxygen necessary for its combustion, and so much of the solid fuel in the furnace charge as was not oxidised in the reduction of the ore, or combined in the resulting pig-iron. Should this plan prove practicable, it would also lessen to a great extent the amount of solid fuel in the burden, and would be a preliminary step in the solution of the problem of a gas blast-furnace. Another proposition is to make use of the gas in working engines similar to those using compressed air. The gas, after giving up its stored mechanical energy, would be equally available for the production of light or heat, and its entire power would be utilised. If the supply of natural gas proves at all permanent, it promises to become daily more valuable. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in his description of the Pittsburg field, mentions one well, in the Murraysville district, which yields 30,000,000 cubic feet of gas in twenty-four hours. Although this is exceptional, there are many which have a daily output of half this amount and within a radius of from fifteen to twenty miles around Pittsburgh there are four distinct gas-producing districts. The only question to our mind is whether this supply and pressure will be permanent.—*Iron.*

PREJEVALSKY'S TRAVELS.

Colonel Prejevalsky's facts throw Jules Verne's fancies into the shade. This famous Russian traveller has fought his way through Mongolia and Thibet with a party of seventeen soldiers and a host of other attendants, spent 43,000 roubles, killed 400 people who barred his way, given a number of Russian names to places nominally in the dominions of the Emperor of China, and shown the portrait of the White Czar to "enraptured crowd of Mongolians longing to be taken under his protection." They know how to do these things thoroughly these Russians.

A REMARKABLE STORY OF AN APPARITION.

Many people—a very great number, in fact—no more believe in apparitions than they do in the man in the moon. And we are not at all sure that we don't agree with them. At the same time the following story of an apparition is such a marvellous and peculiar one, that we cannot do better than receive it with the attention it deserves:—"Young Mr. Bligh, a lad of bright parts and of no common attainements, became on a sudden, pensive, dejected and melancholy. His friends, observing the change without being able to discover the cause attributed his behaviour to laziness, an aversion to school, or to some other motive which they suspected he was ashamed to avow. He was, however, induced to inform his brother, after some time, that in a field through which he had passed to and from school"—that is to say, to and from Launceston Grammar School, of which Mr. Ruddle was head-master "he was invariably met by the apparition of a woman whom he personally knew while living, and who had been dead about eight years." Young Bligh is said to have been at this time about sixteen. "Ridicule, threats, and persuasions were alike used in vain by the family to induce him to dismiss these absurd ideas. Mr. Ruddle was, however, sent for, to whom the lad ingenuously communicated the time, manner, and frequency of this appearance. It was in a field called Higher Broomfield. The apparition he said, appeared dressed in female attire, met him two or three times while he passed through the field glided hastily by him, but never spoke. He had been thus occasionally met about two months before he took any particular notice of it; at length the appearance became more frequent, meeting him both morning and evening, but always in the same field, yet invariably moving out of the path when it came close to him. He often spoke, but could never get any reply." To avoid this unwelcome visitor, he forsook the field, and went to school and returned from it through a lane, in which place between the quarry pack and nursery, it always met him. Unable to disbelieve the evidence of his own senses, or to obtain credit with any of his family, he prevailed upon Mr. Ruddle to accompany him to the place. "'I arose, says the clergyman, 'the next morning, and went with him. The field to which he led me I guessed to be about twenty acres, in an open country, and about three furlongs from any house. We went into the field, and had not gone a third part before the spectre, in the shape of a woman, with all the circumstances he had described the day before, so far as the suddenness of its appearance and transition would permit me to discover, passed by. I was a little surprised at it, and though I had taken up a firm resolution to speak to it, I had not the power, nor durst I look back; yet I took care not to show any fear to my pupil and guide, and therefore, telling him that I was satisfied with the truth of his statement, we walked to the end of the field and returned: nor did the ghost meet us that time but once. On July 27, 1665 I went to the haunted field by myself, and walked the breadth of it without any encounter. I then returned and took the other walk, and then the spectre appeared to me, much about the same place in which I saw it when the young gentlemen was with me. It appeared to move swifter than before, and seemed to be about ten feet from me on my right hand, insomuch that I had not time to speak to it, as I had determined with myself beforehand. The evening of this day, the parents, the son, and myself being in the chamber where I lay, I proposed to them our going altogether to the place next morning. We accordingly met at the stile we had appointed; thence we all four walked into the field together. We had not gone more than half the field before the ghost made its appearance. It then came over the stile just before us and moved with such rapidity that by the time we had gone six or seven steps it passed by; I immediately turned my head and ran after it, with the young man by my side. We saw it pass over the stile at which we entered, and no further. I stepped upon the hedge at one place and the young man at another, but we could discern nothing; whereas I do aver that the swiftest horse in England could not have conveyed himself out of sight in that short space of time. Two things I observed in this day's appearance first, a spaniel dog, which had followed the company unregarded, barked and ran away as the spectre passed by; whence it is easy to conclude that it was not our fear or fancy which made the apparition. Secondly, the motion of the spectre was not gradation, or by steps, or moving of the feet but by a kind of gliding as children upon ice, or as a boat down a river which punctually anwers the description the ancients give of the motion of these spectres. This ocular evidence clearly convinced, but withal strangely affrighted, the old gentleman and his wife. They well knew this woman, Dorothy Durant, in her lifetime; were at her burial; and now plainly saw her features in this apparitions. The next morning, being Thursday, I went very early by myself, and walked for about an hour's space in meditation and prayer in the field next adjoining. Soon after five I stepped over the stile into the haunted field, and had not gone above thirty or forty paces before the ghost appeared at the further stile. I spoke to it in some short sentences with a loud voice, whereupon it approached me, but slowly, and when I came near, it moved not. I spoke again, and it answered in a voice neither audible nor very intelligible. I was not in the least terrified, and therefore persisted until it spoke again, and gave me satisfaction; but the work could not be finished at this time. Whereupon the same evening, an hour after sunset, it met me again near the same place, and after a few words on each side it quietly vanished; and neither doth appear now, nor hath appeared since, nor ever will more to any man's disturbance. The discourse in the morning lasted about a quarter of an hour. These things are true,' concludes the Rev. John Ruddle,' and I know them to be so, with as much certainty as eyes and ears can give me; and until I can be persuaded that my senses all deceive me about their proper objects, and by that persuasion deprive me of the strongest inducement to believe the Christian religion, I must and will assert that the things contained in this paper are true.'"—*Cassell's Saturday Journal.*

THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN POSTAL UNION.

The arrangement for a postal union between Great Britain and the Australian colonies is an opportune contribution to the cause of Australasian federation. An agreement has been concluded which promises to work satisfactorily. But circuitous and intricate negotiations have been required, which a Federal Council, with a recognised and popular jurisdiction, could have more naturally undertaken. Had, indeed, the federal principle been accepted at an earlier date, a postal union such as is now established would not have been left to be a distinction of the present period. Nothing can in itself be more surprising than that down to these days the Australian colonies should have acquiesced in a condition of postal isolation which even independent States throughout the world have repudiated. Frenchmen and Russians, Englishmen and Californians, have for some time past enjoyed mutual securities for postal cheapness, accuracy, and speed which have been denied to subjects of Queen Victoria residing on different sides of a half imaginary line. Queenslanders, Victorians, South Australians, inhabitants of New South Wales, and the rest may be as jealous as they please of their right to manage their respective finances and direct the course of their constitutional development. They have suffered embarrassments and difficulties which are purely gratuitous through treating the transit of the ocean mails to their shores as if each stood alone. They might as well have refused to send and receive telegraphic messages unless every colony were provided with a separate submarine cable. The assemblage of independent Governments in the old and new worlds has arrived at a thorough perception that, for international postal purposes, all must be regarded as a single whole. They know it is not a matter which has the least concern with questions of political independence. The warmest admirer of the Universal Postal Union would not see in it an instrument for a political federation of the globe. Perhaps the slowness with which Australia has detected the mechanical advantages of a similar postal union may have been due in part to an apprehension that it might be used to such an end. In that case a delay of which the close can be interpreted as indicative of a dissipation of the previous dislike for political approximation will not have been without its uses. Australians will profit in the end by their eccentric self-denial in having cut themselves off for years from the benefits of combined correspondence with their antipodes if the privations have helped to convince them of the necessity of treating their common country generally as the unit it naturally is.—*Times.*

A MEDICAL STUDENTS "LARK."

Albert Stanley, about twenty-two years of age, giving his address at the Grand Hotel, Charing-cross, was charged at Worship-street, London, with being found drunk, and also with stealing a hansom cab. At ten o'clock on Saturday morning the prisoner was seen driving a cab along Shepherdess-walk, Hoxton. He drew up at the Grecian Theatre, and, addressing a constable, shouted out, "Where shall I put the cab, old man?" The constable saw that the prisoner was drunk, and took him into custody. At the station he could give no account of his possession of the cab, and was therefore charged with stealing it. Mr. Ogle, solicitor, who appeared for the prisoner, admitted the facts, and stated that the prisoner had hired the cab on Friday night, and was driven to St. John's-wood and various other places; but he and the driver indulged in a good deal of drink, and both must have become intoxicated. The driver got into the cab on leaving an hotel, and the prisoner got on the box and drove the cab some distance. The cabman must have got out, unknown to the prisoner, who drove about until he accosted the constable at the Grecian Theatre, when it was pointed out to him that the cabman was not inside. The whole affair was merely a "lark." Mr. Bushby remanded the prisoner.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Feb. 18.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

20th Punjab Infy—Lieut J M Cleland-Henderson, superny on the establishment 14th Sikhs, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Thackwell, seconded for appointment to the Comst Dept.

21st Punjab Infy—Lieut W Hudson, West York Regt, a candidate for the Bl S C, to be Offtg Wing Officer on probation, dated 23rd Jan 1886.

29th Punjab Infy—Surg D B Spencer to the Offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg-Major K M Downie, M D, on furlough.

The Horse Guards having notified that Lieut-Col and Col Sir J W Campbell, Bart, RA, will be placed on half-pay on the 19th Feb 1886, on completion of five years' service as regimental Lieut-Col.

Lieut-Col and Bt-Col H D Pitt, RA, is directed to proceed from Morar to Bombay on or after 19th Feb 1886, to which station he is transferred for duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut-Col R F Williamson, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battn of his Regt into which he has recently been promoted.

Major G R Moore, RA, is directed to proceed from Meerut to St Thomas' Mount and join J Batty, 4th Bgde, into which he has been promoted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major H C Hudson, Derbyshire Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn of his Regt, into which he has recently been promoted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt H T Lyle, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battn of his Regt, into which he has recently been promoted.

Capt L Gordon, King's Own Borderers, is, subject to the approval of the Horse Guards, permitted to remain in India, until further orders.

Military Works Dept—Capt F T N Spratt, R E, is transferred from the head-quarters of the Inspr Genl, Mily Works, to the Allahabad Divn, Military Works.

Intimation having been received from the War Office that Hony Capt J L J Gordon, Army Pay Dept, has been restored to the full pay list, and directed to return to India, he is reposted as Paymaster to the 2nd Battn Devonshire Regt.

Lieut F de B Young, No 5 Batty 1st Bgde, Welsh Divn, is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Fortress Gwalior, for duty with No 5 Batty 1st Bgde, Lancashire Divn, R A.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut R H B Taylor, 1st Battn King's Own Borderers, is extended to the 7th Nov. 1886.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut E W Blunt (F Batty A Bgde), for six months, on medical certificate.

Lieut G L W Grierson (M Batty B Bgde), for six months, on private affairs.

7th Dragoon Guards—Capt (Adjt) U G C de Burgh, for five months, on private affairs.

14th Hussars.—Lieut J K Fraser, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battn Highland Light Infy—Lieut Col C T Wallace, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Norfolk Regt—Major H J Shuckburgh, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Leicestershire Regt—Major H I Nares, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battn Connaught Rangers—Major S Acklom, for fifteen months, on prive affairs.

2nd Battn Royal Fusiliers—Capt C G Donald for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Leicestershire Regt—Capt T Mayne, for seven months, pending retirement from the service.

2nd Battn South Wales Borderers—Lieut A M Sugden, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Army Pay Dept (attached to 2nd Battn Seaforth Highlanders)—Paymaster (Hon Capt) W H A Denys, for ten months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

King's Own Borderers—Lieut F M Turner to remain at Kamptee, on private affairs, from the 13th Jan to the 13th April 1886.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 23rd Feb.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

9th Bengal Cav.—Lieut Col D. H. Robertson, Sqd Comr, to be 2nd-in-Comd, vice Clifford, appointed Comr, 2nd Bengal Cav.

Capt H. M. Mackenzie, Sqd Comr, to move up in grade succession, vice Robertson.

Capt G L Garstin, Sqd Comr, to move up in grade succession, vice Mackenzie.

Capt H L Dawson, Sqd Officer, to be Sqd Comd vice Garstin.

Lieut A de la C Travers, supernumerary on the establishment 8th Bengal Cav, to be Sqd Officer, on probation, vice Dawson.

14th Bengal Lancers.—Major J P C Neville, Sqd Comdr, to move up in grade succession, temporarily, vice Eardley-Wilmot, seconded for service on the Staff, dated 3rd Feb 1886.

Capt P R Bairnsfather, Sqdn of Comdr, to move up in grade succession, temporarily, vice Neville, dated 3rd Feb 1886.

Capt L S Peyton, Sqd Officer, to be Sqd Comdr sub pro tem, vice Bairnsfather, and to continue seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 3rd Feb 1886.

Lieut A W S Wingate, supernumerary on the establishment 3rd Bengal Cav, to be Sqd Officer, on probation, vice Peyton.

4th Bengal Infantry—Major W Hailes, Bengal S C, to be Wing Comdr, vice Corse-Scott, transferred to the 2nd Batt 1st Goorkhas.

22nd Punjab Infantry—Lieut R H Rattray, Wing Officer and Qr Mr to be Adjt, vice Lamb, promoted to Capt, dated 14th Dec 188-.

Lieut A F Hogge, Wing Officer, to be Qr Mr, vice Rattray, dated 14th Dec 1885.

44th Sylhet Light Infantry—Lieut G L H Sanders, supernumerary on the establishment 42nd Assam Light Infy, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Priestly, seconded on appointment as Adjt of Volunteers.

Col G C Rowcroft, Bengal S C, is transferred from Jhansi to Cawnpore for general duty.

Col R de Bourbel, RI (late Bengal) Engrs, lately employed in the Public Works Dept, is permitted to reside at Sialkot

Lieut Col F H B Marsh, General List Infy, late Supt of Native Army Schools, is posted to Umballa for general duty.

Capt L Bell, R A, is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to England and join the battery into which he has been promoted.

Capt J H Leslie, R A, is directed to proceed from Mooltan to England and join the battery into which he has been promoted.

Lieut R B Coke 2nd Battn Welsh Regt, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bo S C is, with the sanction of the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England, travelling at his own expense.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Lieut P U W Vigors, 2nd Battn Devonshire Regt is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the Regimental Depôts.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

3rd Dragoon Guard—Col F J G Murray, for six months, on medical certificate.

12th Lancers—Lieut R G Broadwood, for four months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Highland Light Inf—Capt J H Greer for nine months on urgent private affairs.

South Wales Borderers—Lieut W Honywood, pending retirement from the Service.

1st Battn Suffolk Regt—Lieut V Isham, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Suffolk Regt—Lieut A Poingdestre (Wing officer on probation 40th Bengal Inf), to Calcutta, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr A C Tute, Jt-Magis and Depy Collr, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act as Magis and Collr of Jessore, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr E J Barton, or until further orders.

Mr D Norton, Offg Jt-Magis and Depy Collr Kurseong, Darjeeling, is transferred to the Sudder station of the dist of Mozufferpore.

Mr C J O'Donnell, Jt-Magis and Depy Collr, Nuddea, is transferred to Kurseong, in the dist of Darjeeling.

Mr H G Sharp, Magis and Collr, Maldah, is allowed furlough for seven months and 15 days, from 25th March 1886, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr J E B Jeffery, Magis and Collr, Tippera, now Offg Magis and Collr, Monghyr, is appointed to act as Magis and Collr of Maldah, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr H G Sharp, or until further orders.

Mr J Posford, Jt-Magis and Depy Collr, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge, Pubna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr G G Dey, or until further orders.

The examination leave for 3 months granted to Mr A Borooah, Jt-Magis and Depy Collr, Tipperah, under the order of the 22nd Dec 1885, is cancelled.

Mr J Posford, Jt-Magis and Depy Collr, 24 Pergunnahs, is allowed furlough for 9 months, from any date after the 15th Apl next on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr P G Melitus, Asst Magis and Collr, Meherpore, Nuddea, is allowed special leave for 6 months, from 1st April next.

Mr K G Gupta, Jt-Magis and Depy Collr and Munsif, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st Grade of Jt-Magis and Depy Collr, and is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Nuddea.

Mr G W Place, Offg Jt-Magis and Depy Collr, Furreedpore, is transferred to Lohardugga, and is posted to the Sudder station of that dist.

Lieut J H Finlayson, of the Dacca Volunteer Rifles, is allowed leave, on private affairs, for 1 year, from 26th inst.

Mr A Borooah, Jt-Magis and Depy Collr, Tipperah, is appointed to act as Magis and Collr of Bogra, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr J J Livesay, or until further orders.

Mr W D Abercrombie, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the Patna City Police, is promoted to the 1st Grade of Asst Supdts of Police, from the afternoon of the 20th Jan 1886.

Mr E Muspratt, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the dist police, Maldah, is promoted to the 2nd Grade of Asst Supdts of Police, from the afternoon of the 20th Jany 1886, vice Mr W D Abercrombie.

Surg-Maj R G Mathew, Civil Surg of Mozufferpore, is appointed to be Civil Surg of Darjeeling.

Brigade-Surg J H Thornton, Civil Surg of Bankoora, is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Mozufferpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Surg-Maj R G Mathew, until further orders.

Mr W B Bestic, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, and Under-Secy in this Dept, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 4th Jan 1886.

Mr W H Chase, Asst Locomotive Supdt, is appointed to officiate as Locomotive Supdt Northern Bengal State Railway, during the absence of Mr A Morton, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The brig Telegraph, 165 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Tuticorin and Kilakary with a general cargo.

The Hiate Esperance, 41 tons, Nacoda, sails today for Mozambique, with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Brenda, 1 073 tons, Capt J Merrifield, cleared yesterday for Port Said and Hull with a general cargo.

The ship Euphrates, 1,642 tons, Capt D Cameron, arrived in harbour on the 28th ultimo from Sydney, with a cargo of 2,200 tons coal; she is consigned to Messrs Wallace and Co.

The steam-ship Dragoman, 1,839 tons, Captain J B Rose, sailed yesterday for Hull with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Charles Linsley and Mrs P Rawlinson.

The steam ship Marlborough, 1,180 tons, Capt E H Sillez, arrived in harbour on the 28th ultimo from London with a general cargo; she is consigned to Messrs Beyts and Craig and Co.

The steam-ship Miranda, 1,020 tons, Captain W Phippen, which arrived in harbour on the 28th ultimo from Middlesborough (25th Jan), brought railway materials; she is consigned to the captain.

The steam-ship Kt of St John, 2,286 tons, Capt J L Sheill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (1st Feb), with a general cargo and 3,545 tons coal; she is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The steam-ship Carlton, 1,322 tons, Captain R D Purvis, which arrived in harbour on the 28th ultimo from Newcastle, brought a general cargo and 1,800 tons coal; she is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Medusa, Captain R Deperis, sails to-day. The following is the list of passengers:—Major H C Fox, Capt and Mrs Ditmas, Mrs Bellew and 2 children, Mr Braham, Mr Sevindells, Mr Charrial, Mr F I Asquith, Rev J Solenghi, Mr and Mrs C Pfleiderer, Miss Charrial Rev Rudolph, Mr and Mrs Vest and 5 children, Mr and Mrs Dinshaw Dorabjee, Miss Dorabjee, Mr and Mrs Brooks and 2 children, and Rev J Makin, Rev I Ling, Mrs C Hormusjee, and Mrs Cowasjee Dorabjee.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
28	Euphrates	Cameron....	Sydney, Dec. 21.
Mar. 1	Kt. of St. John (s).	Sheill	Cardiff, Feb. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
1	D. Balduino (s) ...	Dodero......	Genoa, &c.
	Airy Passa	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Brenda (s.	Merrifula ..	Port Said and Hull.
	Dragoman (s)	Rose	Hull.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Brig Telegraph, Nacoda, for Kilakary.

Hiate Esperance, Nacoda, for Mozambique.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Flamsteed, for London.
" Kt. Errant, for Antwerp.
" Kohinur, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Auretta, for Naples and Genoa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
24	Nowshera (s)	Davison	Bombay, Feb. 13.
	Canara (s)	Lewis	Singapore, Feb. 3.
25	Craigton (s)	Henry	York Cagliar, Jan. 22.
	Professor (s)	Wallace	Liverpool, Jan 23.
	Roman Empire	Adamson	Sydney, Dec. 18.
	John O'Gaunt	Powles	Mauritius, Jan. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 24.—Barques Nusser Musjeed and Kabson.

Feb. 25.—Steamers Mira and Clan Macgregor.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.		
25	Rohilla (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Bonnington (s)	....	New Port.
	Tangier (s)	....	Sadras.
26	Lorenzo	....	Tuticorin.
	Clan Drummond (s) ...	....	Liverpool.
27	Malda (s)	....	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.		
24	Shahjehan (s)	....	Rangoon.
25	Manora (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Wordsworth (s)	....	Gopaulpore.
	Empress of India (s)...	....	Bombay.
26	Rohilla (s)	....	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—March 1.

From Liverpool.

Belgravia s—100 boxes bar soap, Aldridge, Salman and Co; 100 bundles iron sheets, Ebrahim Mahomedally.

Rydal Hall s—233 kegs zinc white paint, A H Chandabhoy.

From Humberg.

Brankilon s—10 cases blue dry colour, T Farjoolabhoy.

From Glasgow.

Belgravia s—10 bales writing paper, Abdul Kayoom Tyebally; 41 cases whisky and gingerwine, D Cowasjee; 77 cases whisky, rum and gingerwine, J Nowroji.

Clan Monroe s—25 cases whisky, D Cowasjee and Co; 3 casks whisky, Richardson and Cruddas.

From London.

Joseph Arbib s—100 boxes bar soap, Soonderdas Dhuramdas.

Teelin Head s—9 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Umberto Arbib s—10 cases soap, S Dhuramdas.

Hydaspes s—24 cases oilmanstores, N Sumsoodin and Co.

Verona s—10 cases soap, S Dhuramdas and Co; 15 bales printing paper, *Times of India.*

Siam s—2 cases brandy, B J Buxey and Co.

Clyde s—2 cases swords, E Mahomedally.

Gwalior s—20 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

From Marseilles.

D Balduino s—15 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 1.

For Liverpool.

Rydal Hall s—77 bales cotton, Morarjee Dayal; 60 bales wool, Tokersey Jewraj; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 132 bales cotton, Allana Munji; 13 bales wool, C Pragjee; 482 cwts myrabollams, Soonderdas Dossa; 522 cwts myrabollams, Hurridas Goculdas; 45 bales wool, Morarjee Tejpal.

Kahlamba s—250 bales cotton, Velji Munsey and Co; 330 cwts myrabollams, C Khetsey.

For London.

Nyanza s—240 cwts cloves and 10 cwts ivory, Tharia Topen; 28 cwts olibanum, Haji Oomar Soomar; 7 bales skins, Lang, Moir and Co; 619 cwts myrabollams, 100 cwts turmeric and 8 cwts nuxvomica, Dadabhoy Rustomji; 14 cwts cardis, R Narrondas; 5 cwts peacock feathers, R Esmal; 5 cwts fishmaws and 10 cwts deer horns, M Nuthoo; 11 cwts peacock feathers, R Russoolbhoy; 20 bales skins, W Poonja and Co; 40 cwts gum, Jafferbhoy Purdhan; 28 cwts deer horns, R Hameer; 9 cwts fishmaws, R Fuzul; 150 cwts gum, Nathoo Lallji; 10 bales cotton, Olcese and Co; 110 cwts amba, 37½ cwts nuxvomica and 1 bale hides, C Dunjeebhoy; 44½ cwts indigo, G Ragoomul; 40 bales skins, John Campbell and Co.

Siam s—252 cwts olibanum and 275 cwts myrabollams, A Velji; 55 cwts myrabollams, Khimji Luckmidas and Co.

For Hull.

Dragoman s—6,000 cwts linseed and 3,881 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Stilla s—7,500 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

For Antwerp.

Abana s—2,300 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 8 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 10 bales cotton, Brenl and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, D P Batha and Co; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Kt Errant s—4,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier; 6,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.

Olympia s—4,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.

For Trieste.

Medusa s—100 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Havre.

County of York s—469 cwts rapeseed, Louis, Dreyfus and Co; 100 bales cotton Lyon and Co; 69,997 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 213 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co; 300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 1,400 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

For Venice.

Lilburn Tower s—330 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

For Genoa.

Simoom s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 1,020 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co.

Clan Munroe s—75 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

For Marseilles.

Bengore Head s—114 cwts amba turmeric, D Hurridas; 3,999 cwts groundnuts, Louis, Dreyfus and Co; 8,000 cwts gingellyseed, George Lockhart and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, D P Batha and Co; 999 cwts gingellyseed, Visram Assoo; 6 cwts wax, The United Merchants Co; 2,000 cwts castor seed, George, Lockhart and Co.

Bellarena s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, George, Lockhart and Co.

Florida s—20,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Suez.

Belgravia s—12,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co

For Calcutta.

Sirdhana s—200 bales cotton, R Luckmondas; 100 bales cotton, M Mackenzie and Co; 119 bales cotton, R Luckmondas.

For Kobe.

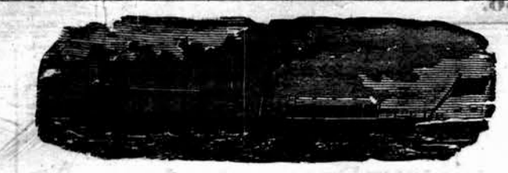
Posudon s—150 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 53 bales twist, R Hyde Cheetham and Co; 30 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co.

For Hongkong.

Poseidon s—249 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 380 bales twist, S Abraham; 125 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, G Fuzul; 35 bales twist, Tata and Co; 81 bales twist, Hajially Mirzabhoy; 38 bales twist, The Central India S and W Co; 42 bales cotton, G Fuzul; 113 bales cotton, H Amirchund; 67 bales cotton, K Hurmuzjee; 334 cwts raisin, Yue Lun Ching; 45 bales cotton, Haji Esac Elias and Shobagmull; 100 bales cotton, Sassoon and Co; 28 bales Co; 151 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 30 bales cotton, D P Marker; 30 bales twist, D P Meolji and Co; 115 bales twist, the Prince of Wales S and W Co; 22 bales twist, R Hyde Cheetham and Co; 28 bales twist, D P twist, Hajee Esac Ellias and Co; 28 bales twist, the Ripon Manufacturing Marker; 100 bales twist, the Ripon Manufacturing Co; 10 bales twist, S Jehermani; 9 bales twist, the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co; 50 bales twist, D Bomonji; 73 bales twist, S Abraham.

For Shanghai.

Poseidon s—125 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 bales twist, the Anglo-Indian S and W Co.



YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

The attention of ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS is called to

THE CATALOGUE OF MESSRS. STEVEN BROS. & CO.,

35 & 36, Upper Thames Street, London. Works: McDOWALL, STEVEN & Co., Milton Iron Works, Glasgow. Foundries cover 12 acres, and employ over 1,000 men. Established over 50 years. Have the capacity for turning out about 20,000 tons per annum.

CONTRACTORS to Her Majesty's War, Prisons, and Indian Departments, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Corporation of London, Metropolitan Board of Works, Admiralty, London School Board, and principal railway companies.

MANUFACTURERS of Balusters and Newel Bars, plain and enamelled Baths, Bakers' Ovens, Band Stands, Balconies and Porches, Covered Ways and Arcades, plain and ornamental Columns, Cattle, Pig, and Poultry Troughs, Drinking Fountains, Desk and Seat Standards, Dust Bins and Sink Traps, Furnace Fronts, Bars, Pans and Fittings, Garden Chairs, Tables and Rollers, Hot-Water Pipes, Boilers and Connections, Kitchen Ranges, Lavatories and Sinks, Lamp-Posts and Brackets, Ordure and Dry Closets, Panels and Gratings, Hot-Water Valves, Railings and Gates, Rainwater Pipes and Gutters, Ridgings and Crestings, Spiral and Straight Stairs, Shop Fronts and Carriage Awnings, Stoves, Stable and Cow-House Fittings, Socket and Flange Pipes, Tomb Railings and Chains, Verandahs and Conservatories, Window Guards and Standards.

DESIGNS FURNISHED FOR MONUMENTAL, HERALDIC, AND ARTISTIC IRONWORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Large Show Rooms in London and Glasgow for Buyers.

Messrs. Steven Bros. & Co. will be happy to arrange for the placing of their Catalogue with Merchants or professional men, upon receipt of a satisfactory home reference as to the applicant's business qualification for same. This condition is necessary as the production of the Catalogue has cost an immense sum.

S. & H. HARRIS'S
STABLE REQUISITES.

WATERPROOF
Harness Composition.

JET BLACK OIL
FOR HARNESS.

SADDLE PASTE,
(Waterproof.)

EBONITE
WATERPROOF BLACKING,
For Boots, Shoes, Harness, and all Black Leather articles.

POLISHING PASTE
For Cleaning Metals.

POUCH BLACKING,
(Waterproof.)

SOLD BY ALL SADDLERS, IRONMONGERS AND STOREKEEPERS.

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON — RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's — TRADE MARK — WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. London.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE

PROVING THIS TO BE

THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully, JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK. BLOOD MIXTURE.

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT FOR INDIA.

A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST SERVICE and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS IN finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All PACKED COMPLETE in ironbound case.

Orders enclosing remittance to be sent to

T. R. GRIMES & SON,
88, New Bond St., London, W.
Indian & Colonial Outfitter.
ESTABLISHED 1851.

EXTENSIVE SHOW ROOMS FOR LAMPS, TABLE GLASS, CHINA, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c.

Orders may be sent direct enclosing remittance or through Messrs. Williams Watson & Co., Bombay; Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras; Messrs. King Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

Descriptive Catalogue free.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE."

Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., referring to LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE, which is Effervescing and Tasteless, forming a most Agreeable, Invigorating, and Refreshing Draught.

Drs. Morgan, Turley, Carr Jackson, and many other medical gentlemen have given unqualified testimony to the importance of the discovery and the immense value of

THIS GREAT REMEDY

vitalising the blood it enables the constitution to resist climatic influences.

It gives instant relief in Thirst, Headache, Sea or Bilious sickness, Feverish Colds, Fevers, Smallpox, Measles, and Eruptive or Skin Complaints.

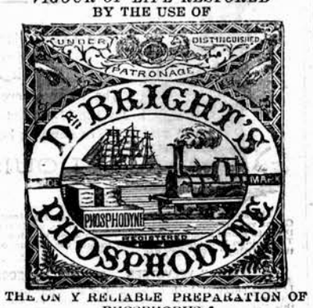
It is an excellent mild aperient, acting generally on the bowels without purging or scouring.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE may be obtained of any chemist or patent medicine dealer, and of H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Pioneer & Co. Gillon & Co.

IRON WIRE FENCING
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR
INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,

7 Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore, India.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

GLENLIVET WHISKEY.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that GLENLIVET is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY
CUTLER PALMER & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MORGAN & Co.,
ARMY TAILORS,
5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.

It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,

where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered.

JOHN MORGAN & Co.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TEST

and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—**TREACHER & CO.**,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1. Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size... ... ... Rs. 35
No. 2. Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value ... ... ,,
No. 3. Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior ... ... ,, 125
No. 4. The same in hunting case ... ... ,, 135
Gold Highest Quality ... ... Rs. 400 to ,, 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR MARCH, 1886.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD'
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES' BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for March has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a ourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the bes advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause those unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC ronses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London;
BA CLAY and SONS, 25, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co, Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an J Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, no calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered. CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Metralgia &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and, we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been given to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

MOËT & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES
SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. **Rs. 55.**

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE EXTRA SUPERIOR — MOËT & CHANDON — ÉPERNAY.

PER DOZEN. CASH. **Rs. 52.**

AND

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. **Rs. 51.**

WHITE DRY SPARKLING SILLERY — MOËT & CHANDON — ÉPERNAY

PER DOZEN. CASH. **Rs. 48.**

The produce of Messrs. MOËT & CHANDON'S Vineyards of over 2,000 acres in the most renowned districts of Champagne.

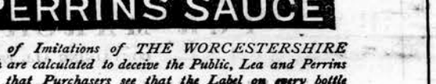
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.

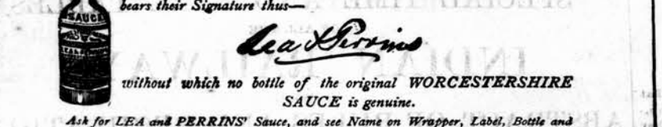
W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to
AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES,
MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES,
ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS,
CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,
AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

MANUFACTURER OF LIGHT RAILWAYS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

These Works are now (April, 1885) engaged on pressing orders for the



SUAKIM-BERBER RAILWAY.



W. G. BAGNALL, CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

GOLD MEDAL WHISKY

The Finest **WHISKY** Scotland Produces

THE FAMED

"C.I.G"

(Registered Trade Mark.)

SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*

Sole Proprietor: E. VAUGHAN-JONES, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

Of Wine Merchants in Punjaub, N.-W.P., and throughout India.
Also of the Great Eastern Hotel Co., Calcutta.

C. DAY & Co., Agents, London, also for John Jameson & Son.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),
For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

NOTE:
BUSINESS IS NOW CONDUCTED PERSONALLY BY

P. VUCCINO,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Studio Open daily from 9 to 6 P. M.
BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCH AT Rs. 25
Is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

FIRST ESTABLISHED 1835.

NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS, THE AGED & INVALIDS
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD.

LANCET.—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."

HEALTHY CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST MANHOOD — NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS INVALIDS' FOOD — TRADE MARK.

IN ONE-POUND 1/- CANISTERS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

ACTON'S PROTECTOR KNIFE POLISH

EMERY CLOTH
GLASS PAPER
GENUINE EMERY
BRUNSWICK BLACK

Acton and Borman, 72, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

ACTONS "ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

S. & H. HARRIS'S
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

EBONITE FOR BOOTS & SHOES. WATERPROOF BLACKING.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no brushing.
ASK FOR IT.
TRADE MARK.

POLISHING PASTE, For Metals and Glass of all Descriptions.
PLATE POWDER, Does not injure the Silver.
BRUNSWICK BLACK, For Stoves or Iron Work.
STEEL POWDER, For Bright Grates and Fire Irons.
FURNITURE POLISH.
NO HOUSE COMPLETE WITHOUT THEM.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

BOMBAY.—AGENTS TREACHER & Co.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS,
AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

Dr. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Liebig — TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—*See Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been likely largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT
EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and board brim Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, Governor of Bombay.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, late Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., late Commissioner of Kumaon.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner, Cyprus.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London. Extra Quality, with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &C.

THE

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN

IS

"The favourite and most fashionable Material of the day."

The Wear of every Yard is Guaranteed
By the Manufacturer, and every yard of genuine bears the name
"LOUIS."

The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN. FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS & UPHOLSTERY THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

Is most effectual, both on account of its durability and beautiful appearance, and is admirably suited for Curtains, Table Covers, Screens, Sofa Cushions, and for covering Bookshelves, Brackets, &c., &c. For NEEDLEWORK also this Velveteen offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and is easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.

EVERY YARD OF THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "LOUIS."

DEPOTS IN ENGLAND:—
2, CAREY LANE, E.C. MANCHESTER: 15, MAJOR STREET.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* enclosing each bottle, and is *perfectly safe* even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Kindred Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unsurpassable the BEST Liniment MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9 Pear Market near Jumma Musjid.

HIGH CASTE ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES,

CONSISTING of first-class Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways and Ponies, are now arriving by every Mail Steamer, and may be inspected at our Stables, 33 and 35, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Establishment, Byculla.

MAHOMED BAWKER & Co.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Apollo Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., 224, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.